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## AT SUNRISE.

Over the green grass, wet with dew,
Lightly tripping, a maiden flew,
Eyes alight with the gleam of love,
And the golden sunlight fair above.

Now she stops, and o'er the wall
Dainty fingers and nimble feet
Cautiously climb, where wild vine crawl,
Plucking a nosegay fresh and sweet.
"If you wouldn't be plucked from your mossy bed,
You never should be so sweet," she said.

Over the fields, with a sturdy stride,
A yeoman stepped to the maiden's side,
And over the cheeks that blushed so red,
With a tender smile he bent his head,

And his arm stole gently round her there,
While the nosegay fell to the ground unseen,
And the song birds warbled a sprightlier air.
For he kissed her a hundred times I ween.
"If you'd keep your kisses, dear lips so red,
You never should be so sweet," he said.
—[James Clarence Harvey in Judge.

## HIS LAST CHANCE.

Alfred Rockwood had made a gallant fight against a hard fate, but he was beginning to feel that it was no use.

"Well, thank God!" he thought, "I am at least alone. There is neither mother nor sister dependent upon me; and when I am found dead here in my room some cold morning, no mother or sister will weep over my untimely end. And yet it is hard, too—a healthy honest young man, only twenty-five year of age, with no outlook ahead but starvation. Is there nothing I can do—absolutely nothing? If that be really so, it is better for me to go and make room for better stuff, for I'm not fit to live. But I'll not believe it—no! I'll make one more effort. I've tried all the genteel ways—I'll try something lower down, if it's only sweeping a crossing. But I haven't money enough to buy a broom. And why not?"

He had been walking to and fro in the dingy room—now not his own since he had failed to pay the last week's rent—and as he thought aloud, he paused and glanced out of the window.

A row of new houses was being put up over the way, and as Alfred looked, one of the hod-carriers slipped as he was ascending the ladder and fell to the ground.

"It may be a chance," he muttered—"my last chance."

And he seized his hat, drew it over his brow, and fled down stairs.

The man who had fallen had already gone, with his broken ankle, to the hospital, and the boss stood moodily gazing at [illegible] and muttering to himself.

"Can I fill that man's place?" asked Alfred, touching the boss on the elbow. "I think I can carry a hod."

"You?" exclaimed the boss, staring at the applicant, and taking in his refined face and seedy threadbare clothes at a glance. "Why, you're a—sort of gentleman."

"Yes; the sort that starves to death, unless he can turn hod carrier," said Alfred bitterly. "For heaven's sake, sir, give me a chance."

"All right! Here, bring that blouse and overalls here."

He tossed them to Alfred, who hurriedly drew them on over his own clothes.

"And here's the hod. Look out, since you're not used to it. If you get dizzy-headed, we'll be sending the second cripple to the hospital."

Alfred poised the hod on his shoulder as he had seen the others do, and then nimbly mounted the ladder.

He had been dizzy when he came out but it was from hunger; and he forgot it when he felt the load on his shoulder.

He didn't fall, and when at six o'clock the boss paid him for his share of the day, he complimented him too.

"It's the gentleman wins, somehow, after all. Why, my man, you've carried more hods up that ladder than any other carrier to day. What's your name?"

"Alfred Rockwood."

"All right, Rockwood. You come every day till the other man comes back, and by that time perhaps we can find something better for you."

"Thank you."

And then the young man turned his steps toward the nearest cheap restaurant, and no one that night tasted anything so grateful to the palate as Alfred's buttered rolls and hot coffee.

It was six weeks before Larry O'Flynn's broken ankle was pronounced well again, and when he came back no other work had as yet turned up for Alfred Rockwood.

But the young man congratulated Larry all the same, and gave up his hod and overalls without a complaining word.

He was not so desperate as he had been six weeks ago. His rent was paid in advance, and he had put by enough to pay for his meals while he looked for another job. He found out that no strong healthy young man need starve in a large city as long as he possesses two willing honest hands.

He was just thinking so while he bade the boss and the men "good morning," when screams, in several different keys, attracted all eyes towards a light carriage, violently dragged by a runaway horse which was tearing down the street.

"Clear the way—clear the way!" shouted a dozen voices.

And only Alfred seemed to see the pale set face of the girl in the carriage, whose hands still grasped the reins, though her slender wrists were powerless to control the horse.

With one bound he was in the middle of the street; the next, the flying horse seemed about to trample him; but at that steady gaze and voice of stern command, the frightened creature swerved, hesitated, and in that moment's hesitation, Alfred had grasped the reins while he soothed the animal with voice and gentle touch.

All danger was over in a few minutes and then the young lady fainted.

Alfred secured the horse, still trembling with excitement and fright, and and with the boss's assistance lifted the insensible girl out of the carriage.

"Good powers! if it isn't Miss Alton herself!" exclaimed the boss. "Young man, you're in luck. Her father is the owner of the row of houses we're just putting up, and many another lot besides. She's his only child, and he loves the ground she walks on. You are in luck and no mistake."

When Miss Alton had recovered sufficiently to be put in her carriage, she begged Alfred to take the place beside her, for she did not dare to handle the reins again that day.

Mr. Alton could not find words to express his gratitude. He insisted on hearing Alfred's whole story, and then it was wonderful how many things he could find for the young man to do.

Finally Alfred found himself installed as Mr. Alton's secretary. The old gentleman treated him as a son, declared he could not get along without him, and wondered how his life had ever gone smoothly in the days before his arrival.

At first all this seemed divine, and then—Was Alfred ungrateful?

No, indeed; he was not that. But much against his will, it was at last borne in upon his mind that, until now, he had not really known the true meaning of misery.

He loved Geraldine Alton, and she was betrothed to another man!

Betrothed! But did she love that other?

With a wildly-beating and triumphant heart, Alfred asked himself that question; for in her eyes he had sometimes dared to read something that seemed to say his passion was understood and not resented.

But what of it? Was it not worse, ten times worse, to know it might have been and yet could never be? She was promised, by her own consent, to another; and how could he even dare to look the love he might not speak?

"Oh, for the days when I carried a hod on my shoulder, and slept at night so soundly that a cannon at my ear would scarce have waked me! This very day I will tell Mr. Alton of my presumption and of my misery. He will forgive me, and let me go."

Alfred was already on his way to an interview with Mr. Alton, when the sound of his own name, uttered in a voice he knew and hated, fell on his ears. It came from the sitting-room, the door of which he was passing, and at the next words he stood still, as if his feet had been glued to the floor.

"Yes, I own it, I do love him!" said Geraldine's voice. "And I have seen in his eyes that he loves me—not the fortune I might bring him, as you do Murray, but myself, and for myself alone."

"Oh, indeed, how disinterested! But I doubt it, dear," sneered Murray. "However, suppose you try him, Geraldine. Give me the fortune and bestow your own fair self on this hod-carrying secretary. Never was such a chance for love in a cottage—or shall we say in a cellar?"

"Take him at his word, Miss Alton!" cried Alfred. "Come to me penniless, as you stand, in that plain white gown, and I will work for you as man never worked before, for I love you as man never loved before!"

The words were spoken and Alfred was standing by her side before he had taken time to think; and she hid her face on his shoulder, blushing and murmuring:

"Alfred, Alfred! I did not mean that you should hear me. But since you love me, I don't care, for I mean every word I said."

"Ha, ha!" answered Murray. "Has this little scene been rehearsed often? You do it quite too well for an impromptu piece of acting! But let me remind you, sir," he continued furiously, approaching Alfred, "this lady is my promised wife, and I command you to leave us."

"Not so fast, my young friend," spoke Mr. Alton, entering quietly from the next room. "You cannot give orders in my house Murray. I have been a listener to your conversation with Geraldine; I have feared that you were not worthy of her, but I always thought that she loved you, and for her sake I have closed my eyes to much that would have made me show you to the door long before now. I am grateful to know it is not too late; so, my young friend, permit me!"

And without another word Murray found himself escorted to the street-door and politely placed on the outside of it.

Mr. Alton did not return to his daughter and his secretary, and as he found his way to his own apartments, he said with a laugh:

"I won't disturb them just now, and they'll soon settle on the wedding-day."

### Don't Read Too Much.

Hundreds and thousands of persons are ruining their minds by a kind of literary debauch. They endeavor to follow on the footsteps of the specialists; they struggle to learn a little of everything, and they end by knowing nothing.

We are not speaking to professed students; let them go gallantly on with their toil, and give us the result of their manifold searchings; we applaud them. We address the hosts of people who most daily face a round of labor, and who may be driven to discontent and despair when they gaze on the stretching expanse of books that seems to mock them and accuse them of ignorance.

To such we say that the essentials of thought and knowledge are contained in very few books, and that the most toilsome drudge who ever preached a sermon, drove a rivet, or swept a floor may become perfectly educated—perfectly, mark you!—by exercising a wise self-restraint, and by mastering a few good books to the last syllable. Diffuse reading engenders loose thought or no thought, while concentrated reading results in wise and practical thought.

That glorious writer of English and subtlest of thinkers—Mr. Ruskin—was rigidly kept to a very few books until he reached manhood. The use and purport of this narrow early training are plain enough.

The gentle student's intellect was kept clear of lumber, his thoughts were not battened down under mountains of other men's, and, when he wanted to fix an idea he was not obliged to grope for it in a rubbish heap of second-hand notions. The flawless perfection of his work is due mainly to his mother's sedulous insistence on perfection within strait bounds.

Charles Dickens again knew very little about books. His greatest charm as a writer and his success as a social reformer were both gained through his simple power of looking at things for himself.

Go right through the names on the roll of history, and it will be found that in all walks of life the men who most influenced their generation despised superfluous knowledge.

They learned thoroughly all that they thought it necessary to learn within a very limited compass; they learned, above all, to think, and they then were ready to speak or act without reference to any authority save their own intellect.

### Forgetful To Entertain Strangers.

A Christian gentleman wishing to hear a certain clergyman (now departed, full of faith, full of good works, full of years, and of honors), went into the gallery of his church, where were many vacant pews.

He took one of them, but had hardly sat down when his eyes were greeted with the placard:

"Strangers are requested not to take this slip."

In the same house an elderly woman walked nearly the length of the aisle—there were plenty of vacant sittings—turned, and was walking back, no one offering her a seat.

The clergyman left his pulpit, came down, gave her his arm, and led her to a slip.

How many like things and of like import might be mentioned. But these are the more readily mentioned, as that house is now free.—[Christian Union.

### An Ill-Paid Minister.

There is in Dooly County a Baptist minister who for nearly a year and a half served a church as punctually as he could—often walking 12 miles to feed his flock, and received as compensation for his services only $4.

Two dollars of this sum was paid by a young lady who works for a living, one by a widow lady not over-blessed with the goods of the world, and one by this widow's daughter.—[Vienna (Ga.) Academic.

## IN BORROWED PLUMAGE.

### An Agency for Fitting Out Women in Hired Finery.

There is a curious brokerage business carried on in a suite of well-furnished rooms in a prominent office building on Walnut street. There is no sign out and no display made, but there is a frequent coming and going of well-dressed ladies, and every indication of a flourishing business.

A brisk little man, with an off-hand manner and a profusion of jewelry, is the manager of the establishment. His assistants are all women, for the place is the agency of a New York house which makes a business of hiring out costly dresses for summer, seaside, or mountain wear, and even to parties who are making a trip to Europe. Equally as common a thing is the renting from evening to evening of ballroom costumes for ladies who can't afford to buy expensive dresses for one or two occasions.

They can hire a ballroom dress, shoes, stockings and lace shawl, which would cost $200, for from $5 to $25 a night. If they are known they are not required to leave a deposit; otherwise the price of the outfit is left with the costumer to be returned when the dress comes back.

One costumer in the city, who does a very large business in a quiet way for the fashionable people, has in his possession $25,000 worth of dresses, robes, shawls, and other female finery which has come to him in various ways.

Many rich people, he says, sell their ball-room dresses at the end of a season. They will not use them a second season, and get back a part of the cost in this way. These dresses are hired out to less particular people, who are thus on special occasions able to appear in finery as elaborate and rich as that of the most elegant ladies.

"How do you manage it?" the dapper little broker was asked.

"Very easily. We have in New York hundreds of dresses which are practically new. Some of them are entirely new. A lady customer who wants to spend two months at the seaside comes in and tells us what she wants. Perhaps it is four fine dresses. Ordinary walking and lounging dresses she has. We don't hire such. It would not pay.

"We take her measure, and, if we can fit her, even by altering the dresses we have on hand, we fix her up with one or two elaborate ballroom outfits, a dinner dress, and so on, as she may desire. If she should attempt to purchase such an outfit as we could furnish her it would cost her not less than $1,500. We charge her $500.

"She don't wear the dresses often enough to do them serious injury, and at the end of two months she has had her full of finery and would not wear them a second season if she owned them, while we have our $500 and our outfit, damaged probably $250 worth. She has saved $1,000; we have had a profit of $250. Ain't that all right?

"Now here is another instance which actually occurred in Philadelphia not very long ago.

"A lady who has a very fair fortune was about to take a trip to Europe. She proposed to travel on the continent, to do it in good style, but as cheaply as possible. But the cost of a wardrobe of fine dresses, which she thought necessary, made her hesitate. The outfit she desired would cost her, in addition to the every day dresses needed, about $6,000.

"The upshot of the matter was that we furnished her with the outfit, new, made to her order, charged her $3,200 for the use of them for fourteen weeks, and got the dresses back almost as good as new. Since then those dresses netted us more than they cost, and we sold them to a customer recently for $500."—[Philadelphia Record.

### Demons of the Sea.

The mere sight of a shark chills the blood, so villainous is his look, so rapacious the leer which he casts up at those who look down at him.

Of sharks there are many kinds, most of them abominably ugly, but a few of them with a sort of fierce beauty in their shapes and the marks upon them. Such is the fin-tail, whose color is cinereous, streaked in some parts with red and dotted with small black spots. Such too is the sea fox, as it used to be called, to be met in the Mediterranean, and remarkable for the great length and elegance of its tail, the body being about 7 feet and the tail 6 feet long.

But the most substantial horror of the deep is the white shark, often 30 feet long, and of an average weight of about 4,000 pounds. It is described as having a mouth furnished with a six fold row of teeth, flat, triangular, sharp at the edges and finely serrated. When the shark is in a state of repose these dreadful teeth remain flat in the mouth, but when it seizes its prey, these rows of grinders rise like the fabled growth of deadly weapons from the soil.

It is not very surprising that out of this grim and merciless companion of the mariner sailing under tropical heavens, many quaint and striking superstitions should have been evolved. For ages seamen have regarded it as a creature of ill omen. They believed it capable of scenting a victim, even though he should be perfectly well and without suspicion of his death being close at hand, and that it would follow a ship that had a dead body in her for leagues and leagues.

Of its voracity there is no end to the stories told. A French naturalist asserts that it prefers white men to black, which we believe, is pretty well known; but he goes on to pay us as a people, a curious compliment, by saying that of all persons sharks like Englishmen most.

The same gentleman declares that a shark cut open at Marseilles was found to contain a man clad in armor in its stomach, while inside of another shark there was found a whole horse!

It is comforting to read that the shark is kind to its young, taking its infant into its stomach in case of danger. One would think such an act of virtue entirely above a shark's moral nature, and that if it ever did swallow its offspring it would be rather to digest it than to preserve it.—[London Telegraph.

### Taking Him at His Word.

At a meeting not long since a minister was making a strong argument against the use of tobacco, and was winning many converts by his zeal and evident honesty when a man stood up holding a plug of the much-berated plant high in the air.

"You have convinced me, Sir," he said, addressing the preacher, "that it is very wrong and sinful to use tobacco, and I herewith join the ranks of those who denounce it for the good of society."

Near this enthusiastic speaker was a poorly dressed little man who looked as if he made his bedroom in a dry goods box, and he remarked in a pleading tone:

"Well, if you are not going to use any more tobacco you might give that plug to me."—[Boston Budget.

### Just What the Girls Think.

It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young gentleman gives her a better one.—[New York Ledger.

## JOHN SLY'S COMMISSION.

### He Has Some Experience As a Detective.

John Sly lives in a romantic village in the State of Ohio. There is also a great deal of romance about John. That is, he has lately had a great deal of romance knocked out of him.

John was a hostler at the village hotel barn, but while he did his work in a satisfactory manner, he was by no means satisfied. He compared himself to an eagle chained by the leg to a hen coop. He longed to break his bonds and soar.

He was undecided whether to join a circus or hire out on a steamboat when fortune decided his fate.

He received a circular from "The Great International Detective Agency" of Cincinnati, explaining that the secretary of that organization had heard of his natural detective talents, and was desirous of giving him an appointment. The said appointment carried a commission with it, and this commission would be sent on as soon as John Sly had forwarded the sum of $5.

Any one who imagines that the hostler was over thirty minutes mailing his money for that commission is greatly mistaken.

In thirty minutes more he had quit his job, and his friends could see that a great change had come over him. He had a knowing look. He suddenly became reserved. He began to glide about like a cat.

In due time the commission arrived, and a letter with it, warning John to be on the watch for counterfeiters, horse thieves, bank burglars and other wicked folks.

They had struck the right man. Inside of an hour he had a pair of handcuffs and a revolver strapped to him and was out on the watch.

Suspicion soon began to thrill his soul. The Mayor of the town had a wicked, depraved look; several merchants seemed to be startled when suddenly addressed; the village blacksmith was seen hanging around the bank as if making an examination of the windows.

For two or three days and nights John Sly nursed his suspicions and kept his eyes open. Then it struck him that a real detective ought to turn up something startling in order to clinch his reputation, and he arrested the chief of the fire department, two members of the council and the bank cashier, and marched them [illegible] to the jail.

His first surprise came in when the [illegible] wouldn't receive them, his second when they laughed at his commission, his third when a constable and a warrant landed him in a cell for illegally impersonating an officer.

John Sly is in jail yet, and four men go around howling for his blood. They don't want his blood exactly, but they are determined to send him either to a lunatic asylum or State prison.

The days come and go, and the nights show up with great regularity, and John sly reads and re-reads that commission, gives himself a vigorous kicking, and cries out in plaintive tones:

"Oh, why didn't someone come to me and tell me that I was born a fool?"

### Way to Smell a Flower.

"Never touch a flower with your nose when you inhale its perfume," said a gentlewoman the other day in my hearing to her little daughter.

This lesson in the proprieties is one which all mothers might well impress upon their children.

Among the ruling classes of China, I am told, it is considered a gross breach of etiquette to bury the nose in the buds and blossoms of a bouquet. Surely, from an æsthetic point of view, such practice is to be reprobated.

Who has not smiled at the appearance of those ardent lovers of the "stars of earth" who, for example, thrust their nasal organs deep down amid the perfume-laden lillies, and after many long-drawn inhalations raise their face all golden with the pollen of the desecrated bloom?

To treat in this way flowers that are intended for another seems almost a sacrilege.

To say nothing of the injury done to the petals by such an invasion, there is something distasteful to sensitive persons in having their bouquets brought into such close contact with the "human face," no matter how "divine" it may be.

The enjoyment of the perfume of flowers is keener and more refined when the fragrance is inhaled without touching the blossom.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Salvation Army Clothes.

A certain very stylish young lady, who drives a good deal, got into a horse car in the exclusive suburb where she lives the other day wearing her new coachman jacket of rather gay red cloth, trimmed effectively with brass buttons.

She was going to make a morning call on a friend only a few streets away, and as she wished to show the young lady her new accoutrements she wore her gay jacket and a rather striking hat which goes with it.

Scarcely had she seated herself in the car when an eager-voiced old woman sitting near her said sociably:

"You belong to the Salvation Army, don't you?"

The swell young lady was a little startled, but she said, "Naow" coldly and turned a little away from her neighbor.

"But you must," persisted the old lady. "Them's Salvation Army clothes!"

Fortunately by this time the car was at her friend's corner, and stopping it the persecuted wearer of Spring fashions hurried out and into the house and into her friend's arms, where, after a "good cry," she rose to a sense of the essentially funny nature of the situation.—[Boston Record.

### Where Drums Are Made.

It is not Chicago or New York or London or any other uproarious metropolis that makes the most noise in the world, but the little village of Granville, Massachusetts, which turns out 1,200 drums a day.

During 1885, 200,000 drums were manufactured there, of which number 138,000 came from one establishment.

## BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

### A Beautiful Story Showing the Self-Denial of President Lincoln for the Advantage of Another.

Abraham Lincoln," said Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is the father of the House of Representatives, "was the most patient man in the details of life I ever saw. He was the only President we have ever had, and probably ever will have, who knew nothing of the common autocracy of public life. He was the only man we ever had at the White House who would go back of the wishes of persons and examine their real wants.

"I remember an incident in connection with the war which illustrates what I am trying to say. It is not proper for me to use names, but the story goes:

"It was at that early period in the rebellion when suspects and conspirators were being arrested and imprisoned by the wholesale. A letter written on a private sheet of paper, giving the business of a prominent firm of merchants in New York and containing incendiary language towards the Union found its way into the hands of a Government official in the South.

"The declarations were penned by a travelling man, who represented the firm mentioned in the letter head.

"The result was the arrest of the principal member of that firm on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. The letter was signed in such a way as to not make it perfectly clear who the author was, and, of course, suspicion bore heavily on the firm mentioned. He is a man well known in New York to-day.

"Men were held in prison at that time on the slightest suspicion—suspicion, in fact, more slight than this one.

"The wife of the merchant came to a friend of mine in New York immediately after the arrest of the husband and requested him to communicate with the President, telling him that the man under arrest was not guilty of the misdemeanor even in a collateral or the most remote way.

"The wife came here; it was 11 o'clock at night when she arrived. At the depot she told the coachman to drive to the White House. The driver expostulated with her, and told her that it was of no use to call at the White House at such a late hour of the night. She said it made no difference, she wanted to see Mr. Lincoln, and that he must drive her immediately to the Executive Mansion.

"When she presented herself at the entrance to the White House it was midnight. Everything was quiet. The cordon of police, very stormy at that time, turned out in full force. They would not listen at first to her entreaties to be admitted to the White House.

"Finally, she prevailed on one of the officers to take the letter of introduction she had to President Lincoln, who was then asleep.

"A minute after the President had been awakened his voice was heard in the corridor of the upper floor. He held the letter in his hand, and the tremor upon it indicated his feeling.

"'Mrs. ——, this case demands immediate action,' said Mr. Lincoln. 'If you will take my arm, we will go immediately to Secretary Stanton.' Across the lots at a rapid pace went the President and the lady.

"Stanton was aroused from his slumbers, shown the letter by the President, and requested to release the prisoner. He wrote a dispatch and handed it to Mr. Lincoln, and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

"Like a lackey boy, the President, with the lady, started toward the down-town hotels.

"It was 1 o'clock in the morning. Washington was filled with revolutionists and would-be assassins, yet Mr. Lincoln never faltered, and seemed not to comprehend his danger.

"When he arrived at the hotel, with the lady on his arm, he told her to go to her room, sleep soundly, return to New York in the morning, and that her husband would meet her on the dock. The lady could not believe it, but Mr. Lincoln assured her that such would be the case.

"The President then went to the telegraph office, filed the message, which demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, and returned to the White House alone. Sure enough, when the lady alighted from the ferry at New York the next day her husband was there to embrace her.

"I am inclined to believe the millennium will come before we shall have another President who would do such an act as this."—[Baltimore American.

### How To Tell When a Person Is Dead.

While we are decidedly in favor of cremation, we do not admit that the fear of being buried alive should be a reason to cause us to reject burial and to adopt cremation.

There are two simple tests by which we can always convince ourselves whether a person is really dead or not. One test is the same that has been crowned by a prize by the French Government, which had for years offered a large reward for the discovery of any method, always applicable, always reliable, and one that may be practiced by the most ignorant.

The method of determining actual death which was considered by the French Government as being worthy of the reward is the following:

When the fingers of a person who is supposed to be dead are fully extended, but kept near together, and if placed in front of a candle light in a dark room, a peculiar bright color, due to the capillar circulation, will be visible where the fingers touch each other, if there is any life left.

The other is based upon the well-known fact that the muscles of a human being will never respond for a longer time to the strongest electrical current than for one hour and a half after death; while as long as life lasts, may its evidence be ever so little, the contractability of the muscles, if not affected by some forms of paralysis—and in cases thus affected, when death seems to occur, it always is real—remains.—[Medical and Surgical Reporter.

### Be Thorough.

A Western paper very wisely says, of thoroughness in knowledge of the industry followed:

"When emigrants have been here a year or more, have become acquainted with our manner and methods of work, they are in great demand, and frequently given the preference. Why?

"At bottom is the neglect here of professional training, and allowing the boys to pick up the requisite knowledge at random.

"In Europe every apprentice, artist, engraver, printer, etc., has to serve a term of from four to five years, learning his business thoroughly, and earning in the meanwhile merely a trifling salary as an apprentice. But immediately after finishing his apprenticeship his salary is at least doubled.

"Our system here is to let everybody learn as best he can and to continue to add to his pay as long as he works cheaper than a man.

"This practice has given us at least three-fourths of the number of men that are of the least possible use, men who have to be continually propped up by somebody else.

"Such a system must be abolished."

## APPETIZERS.

### Stories of Dr. Kemper.

Among the many laughable stories told of the late Dr. Kemper, of Nashota, Wis., are the following:

On his way home to dinner one day, meeting one of the divinity students, he cordially invited the young man to accompany him, adding that he did not know that there would be much to eat.

The invitation was accepted, and immediately upon being seated at table the doctor commenced carving a boiled ham that was doing duty for the second or third time.

"Why, my dear!" exclaimed his wife in surprise, "you have forgotten something. You have not asked the blessing."

"Yes, I have, too," bluntly responded the doctor. "I've asked the Lord to bless this old ham all I'm a going to."

His father was a clergyman, who strictly enforced the rule that the young scion should attend Sunday service, despite his tender years. Imagine the feelings of this dominie parent, when, pausing at his study door, he discovered the young man in the act of expelling a large bumblebee, waving his small arm frantically in the air and crying:

"Sh-h! sh-h! Get out of here! Get out, I tell you, or papa'll preach you to death."—[Chicago Tribune.

### Saved by Having a "Sword."

"What have you under your coat, Paddy Jasolin?" asked Judge Cady.

"Nawt a bitt av et, Yezonnor!"

"Not a bit of what?"

Pat said nothing, but gave a wink that would have stuck a cable car on a down grade.

"What's under that coat?"

"Me soard, orr; shure Oi'll show yeez Oi'm a soard swal'r!"

"Let me see it, quick!" and the Court took the sword, pulled the cork out, smelled it, tasted it, and drained it to the very last, and then smacked his lips. When his hair stopped pulling he looked down at Paddy, who was paralyzed with astonishment, and with a smile that was worthy of a cherubim, he remarked:

"There, Paddy, is the scabbard; you may go."—[St. Louis Chronicle.

### A Definite Answer.

One hot afternoon in July a traveller stopped at a farm-house and asked for a drink.

A country girl barefooted and sunbonneted passed him out a dipper and said:

"Ther's the well."

He was evidently inclined to indulge in a little rural flirtation, and after making all the known varieties of "sheeps' eyes" at her over the edge of the dipper he made bold to inquire:

"What might yer name be, Miss?"

"Waal," sh' said, in a matter-of-fact tone, "ef I kin convince young Smiller that it's about time to come down to business, it might be Mrs. Mary Jane Smiller before next Winter.

"At present it ain't nothin' but Mary Jane Simpkins."—[Merchant Traveller.

### On His Dignity.

At the Dudery.—"I see your name is posted in the papers for owing money to a tailor, Fitzgummery."

"Aw, is it now! What is the aw figure?"

"Five dollars."

"Oh, demmit! that's too cruel, don't chew know," was the drawled-out reply.

"It's tough to show a fellow up like that, to be sure."

"Owah it! I don't cah a wap for the showing up, but five dollaws, deah boy, demmit! It's too beggawly. Why, I owe that scoundwel five hundwed, don't chew know."—[Town Topics.

### At a Matrimonial Agency.

"My dear sir, I have the very thing for you!"

"Indeed! Is the lady pretty?"

"To be perfectly frank, she is not. But her fortune; think of her fortune—$100,000! And you can get married again before long—she's consumptive."

"Ahem! That's something. But are you quite sure of it?"

"My dear sir, we guarantee it."—[Judge.

### A Horseman's Serviceable Head.

There is a colored preacher who lives near Jasper, Ga., that rules his horse by butting him.

If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kink out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees.

This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives ahead again.—[Conyers (Ga.) Solid South.

### Hibernian.

"And how are yez falin' to-day, Mr. O'Rafferty?"

"I niver felt so poorly in me life. I'm too poor to buy the nicessaries of life. If I had millions it's ivery cent of it that I'd give to be a rich man."

"I'm wid ye, Mr. O'Rafferty. If I owned the whole wurld I'd be willin' ter give it away for a little piece of land and a cabin that I could call me own."—[Texas Siftings.

### Humbug Perennial.

You know, when we were boys and girls, there used to be spiritual mediums. Well, there are none now.

They are all "psychometrists and clairvoyant delineators." But they still use the same fearful and wonderful grammar, and spell separate with two p's and three e's as of yore.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

### The Open Door.

An old lady of seventy, being left a widow and destitute, on being asked what she would do to make a living, said:

"I'm sure I cannot tell. Unless I become a ballet girl."

### A Gallant Man's Impossibility.

"Ouch! That horrid man stepped on my big toe."

"My dear young lady, that is impossible. How can a person having such a beautiful little foot as you possess a big toe?"

### Patronizing Domestic Industry.

Bookbinder: "Will you have it bound in Turkey or Morocco?"

Parvenu er: "Oh mercy, no! What is the use of sending it way off there? Have it bound in New York."—[Tid-Bits.

### The Bathers.

O'Hoolihan: "Och, Laverty, here comes some ladies!"

Laverty: "Ther devil! O'Hoolihan, rin up the bank and warn thim aff!"—[Puck.

### A Picture of Misery.

Nothing in this world better represent suffering and anguish than a microtory dog chained to a tree when his owner is starting off for a walk.—[Puck.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY - - APRIL 29, 1887.

THE United States revenue returns show 4,033 saloons in Iowa, 1,852 in Kansas, 446 in Vermont, and 1,262 in Maine—all States in which prohibition prohibits in theory.

THE Democratic County Committee met on Monday last and fixed upon Saturday, June 4th, next, as the time for holding the primary election, and the following Monday as the time for the meeting of the return Judges.

IT is said that the Pension Bureau at Washington contains more soldiers at present as employes than ever before, which was brought about by the Commissioners bouncing civilians and filling their places with worthy veterans of the late war.

ON Saturday last, the Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the Kentucky State Convention, to be held at Louisville, on May 4th, next, were held and the probabilities are that General Simon Bolivar Buckner, will be nominated for Governor with but little or no opposition.

THE Republican party now has control of the Executive and both branches of the Legislature of this State and is responsible for all legislation. The Legislature, however, has done nothing with the exception of putting in time and drawing pay, and have done very little to be responsible for.

JAMES H. MARR, Chief Clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office, died on Monday last after a long illness. With the exception of Lindsay Muse, the colored doorkeeper of the Secretary of the Navy, Marr has been in the continuous service of the Government for a longer period than any one now living. He obtained a clerkship in the Post Office Department in 1831, when Andrew Jackson was President. He has served under twenty-six Postmasters-General.

THE belt in Texas for the last two years so sorely stricken with drouth and consequent famine has at last had relief. The bottles of the universe seem fairly to have emptied themselves, and the district is now flooded and overflowing. Thousands of the carcasses of animals that have died of thirst by the decrees of grim fate, cover and befoul the rivers of water that course along the region that but a few days ago was the parched desert that denied them even a sup of water.

WITHIN nine months ended March 31 there was a decrease of $21,500,000 in the national banking circulation. This was due to the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds and to the high premium on the bonds required as security for national bank notes. But the decline in this circulation has been far more than compensated for by the increase in gold and silver money, of which nearly $75,000,000 entered into circulation among the people of the United States during those nine months. So there need be no great apprehension of a violent contraction of the currency by accumulations of Treasury surplus between the close of the fiscal year and the meeting of Congress in December.

THE situation in Europe between France and Germany is again looking warlike. Both countries are carrying immense armies, at an enormous cost, that cannot long be maintained without bankruptcy, as the burden of taxation is too great for the people to bear. Neither country can disarm in the face of the other and although war may be put off and delayed, it is inevitable and must eventually come. Dispatches from Europe seem inclined to this belief that Bismark is in favor of forcing on war as the only way out of the present strained situation. Both countries have been preparing for some time, and now that the weather and season will permit of the moving of armies, it may be, that the dogs of war may be let loose at any moment.

THE earnings of fifty-two railroads the first week under the Interstate law showed an increase over the corresponding week last year of $32,051 or 17.29 per cent. It is obvious that it is not the railroads that will suffer under the new law, and it is equally evident also that despite the repression incident to the operation of the law, the general movement of trade and commerce is great and bound to be great. The gross earnings of fifty-seven railroads amount to $24,934,960, comparing with $22,675,611 in 1886, an increase of $2,260,849. There was an increase in net earnings of $143,329, or about 2 per cent. The net earnings of fifty-eight roads during the first two months of the year showed an increase of $2,889,864. During the first week of April sixty-seven railroads earned $3,817,611, an increase over last year of $878,577, or 29.90 per cent.

THE singular discovery was made last week at Bridgeport Connecticut, that a young woman, Miss Mattie Morgans, twenty-four years of age, disguised in male attire has been running on the Nangatuck railroad for the past two years, and for about two years before being promoted to be an engineer had served in the capacity of fireman on the same road. She was, after firing for two years, appointed an engineer of a freight train and afterwards promoted to a passenger train. She never met with any serious accident, but lately killed two men and a short time ago killed a little child that was playing on the track at a place where it was impossible to stop in time to save it. That was her last trip, she went home, took sick and on her recovery told her sex, donned her skirts again and it is said will seek some other employment more suitable to her sex. During her four years term of employment on the road her sex had never been suspected.

THE trial of Jake Sharp for bribing the boodle alderman of New York city, was on Monday last, ordered to be set down for May 11th. Twenty one indictments for bribery have been found against him and it is rumored that Mr. Sharp, in order to escape punishment, may before his trial tell, what he knows about bribing aldermen and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, poet and patriot, estimates that Boston sends $500,000 to Ireland annually, and New York $1,000,000. As he says: "Not to make their homes happy, not to make the people comfortable, but to pay to save their lives, to save their little shelters, to keep the roofs over their heads, and to keep them from the torch of Glenbeigh."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed George W. Childs, editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy. Mr. Childs who has heretofore been tendered by other Presidents some very important public positions but always refused, says in this instance that the appointment was tendered so gracefully that, he must set aside his determination not to accept public position and enrol himself for this service.

A PHILADELPHIA paper gives the result of some official calculations recently made, showing that the total anthracite area of Pennsylvania before mining commenced was 320,000 square miles, and, allowing 1,000 tons to the acre, a foot in depth would give 320,000,000 tons; then, assuming the depth to average thirty feet a grand total appears of 9,600,000,000 tons. At the present time the consumption averages about 30,000,000 tons a year. Thus at the commencement of mining operations the supply was sufficient for 320 years.

DALLAS SANDERS, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued the following call: A meeting of the State Committee, pursuant to adjournment, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Bolton House, to fix the time of meeting of the next State Convention, to act on the report of the Committee recommending a uniform plan for making Senatorial and Congressional nominations, to receive the reports of the County organizations, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Committee.

THE New York *World* has been making a study of election figures with interesting results. The increase of vote in 1884 over 1880 was, in the total vote, 843,633; in the Democratic vote 468,982, and in the Republican vote, 399,281. In 1886 the total vote was 349,489 less than in 1880. But the Democratic vote increased 20,176 in 1886 over 1880, and the Republican vote fell off 432,154. In 1886 the Democrats polled 448,896 less votes than 1884, and the Republicans 831,438 less. The growth of the Prohibition strength is simply marvellous. From 5,608 in 1872 it increased to 151,071 in 1884 and to 268,738 last year; an increase in 1876 of 117,667 over 1884. The Greenback party, which polled an imposing vote of 307,306 in 1880, has gone gradually down, until in 1886 it polled only 99,466 votes all over the Union. But the Labor vote has come in its place to puzzle the politicians.

THE New York *World* says: The Republican organs that concede the propriety of reducing the surplus revenue always couple the admission with an "if," or a "when," or a "but." Thus the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: "The surplus revenue should be reduced, but the reduction should take place upon an intelligent system. More than this, before the United States consents to cutting off the surplus we should have firearms in abundance, great and small, equal to any in the world."

And so it goes. Mr. Halstead wants more "firearms," Mr. Sherman more internal improvements, Mr. Hoar more pensions, Mr. Blair more subsidies, and all the leaders more expenditures of some extraordinary sort, before the people are relieved of the war taxes that have already been prolonged twenty-two years after the close of the war, and ten years after any reasonable excuse for their continuance could be urged.

Well, perhaps these surplus squandering statesmen are right. Perhaps the people do "love to be taxed," as Senator Sherman once said. But the fact that the Conventions of both parties continue to promise to reduce the taxes, without any ifs or buts, and that the people have twice elected a Congress and once a President committed to a reduction, militates against this theory.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Republican*, last week started the story, that in an interview with a prominent Democratic senator who was intimate with President Cleveland, the fact was made public that Mr. Cleveland would, upon no consideration, accept a renomination for the Presidency.

The story appears to be without foundation and to have started from the well known disposition of President Cleveland to be adverse to the usual methods of seeking a nomination. That, in the face of strong opposition, he would not enter the convention as a candidate and make a fight, and by the use of official power and the manipulation of federal patronage secure the nomination is well known. But if the nomination, however, comes to him from the fact that his administration of the office has been clean, honest and popular, and for the best interests of the country it would be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to turn aside from the wishes of the Democracy, and he will, without doubt, accept the nomination and again lead the party on to victory in 1888.

The administration of President Cleveland, since the day of his inauguration, has steadily gained in favor with the people and business interests of the country, and when the next Democratic convention meets his renomination will be demanded by nine-tenths of the Democracy and his re-election will be sure to follow.

### The Penal Colony Project.

The proposition to dispose of the prison labor question by making Alaska a penal colony is being urged with some vigor. The New York *Herald* has argued in its favor, backing the proposal with the remarkable statement that the transporting system of England was found to be very useful and beneficial in its workings. The belief that the opposite is the case has a rather good foundation in the fact that it has been entirely abandoned.

The proposition here arouses two salient objections. The first is that if Alaska is a proper country for the involuntary settlement of thousands of people, the plan would be as injurious to one laboring element than the present system is, if not more so. If that country offers attractions to settlers, our agricultural population will want it; and to shut out that large and important class by filling it with convicts would be bad justice and worse policy. On the other hand, if Alaska has no attractions to offer to settlers, it would be mere inhumanity to send a lot of convicts to suffer there.

The other objection to the transportation plan is that it is wholly unnecessary. The wrong of the present system, that of crowding independent workmen out of employment by cheap prison labor, can be obviated in several ways. One is that suggested by a labor leader not long since to limit the number of convicts that can be employed in any one industry. Twenty five or fifty prisoners in a single industry cannot depress the rate of wages much, and the diversification of prison labor which this would secure would make the instruction to be obtained in the prisons much more useful to the prisoners than the present system. Another plan would be to pay prisoners full wages and and let their surplus earnings go to the support of their families. The piece-price system offers another method, if rightly administered, to prevent prison labor from depressing the rate of wages.

With these plans for making prison labor useful to the convict and innocuous to labor at large, it hardly seems possible that this country will take the step backward implied in adopting the old and semi-civilized plan of taking convicts to a wild country and turning them loose to get rid of them.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

### And Still They Come.

The toilers and some less desirbale classes of the people of the Old World are still possessed of the opinion that America is the poor man's paradise. The number of immigrants landing at New York last week was 12,454, or nearly two thousand a day. The most of this army of newcomers were ticketed to the West and remained in New York only long enough to transfer their baggage and themselves to the railway trains. This is the best feature of the unprecedented flow of immigration to our shores at this time, as it shows that the great body of the new candidates for American citizenship are not mere waifs, helplessly floating and glad of any port. They know where they are going and what they are going to do when they get there.

The enormous figures, representing a single week's arrivals, are staggering. New inhabitants enough to populate a respectable city each week would have been hailed with rejoicing by the majority of American citizens a few years ago. But the rapid increase in crime, pauperism and insanity noted recently, and which is chiefly traceable to foreign sources, has brought the American people face to face with the fact that foreign immigration on a large scale is not an unmixed blessing. The recent labor troubles have served to show likewise that the advocates of rioting and violence are chiefly of foreign birth. The blood-and-dynamite school of Anarchists that is beginning to be aggressively prominent in some of our large cities is composed entirely of foreigners.

Whether for good or for evil, however, the foreigners are coming in swarms. They believe they can better their condition here, and as American doors are not slammed in their faces they are bound to try the experiment anyway. The year 1882 witnessed the greatest number of arrivals, when 788,992 persons landed at American ports. At the present rate the prospect is very good that the immigration of 1887 will exceed that of 1882. The absorption of this vast body of alien people and their transformation into loyal, law-abiding and useful citizens of the United States is a problem of no small proportions and calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SOUND DEMOCRATIC SENSE.—What the Democratic party will require next year is a ticket which will most surely carry the election. If, when the time for nomination comes, Mr. Cleveland seems to be the man for the head of the ticket, the Democratic convention would be silly not to renominate him, whether this should be agreeable to him or not. If success should be more certain with some one else, no doubt it will take that man. It is a question which cannot be decided until the time comes, and we have no doubt Mr. Cleveland will consider the other question—whether he would accept a renomination—when it is offered him, and not until then.

Meantime we recall to the recollection of Democrats who want their party to win in 1888, certain words of Mr. Randall:

"We can more easily re elect Mr. Cleveland than elect a new man. Or, to put this in a different shape, if we cannot re-elect Mr. Cleveland, he having accomplished in part or in whole the reforms desired by the people, then we cannot elect any one. We must cluster around him and his administration, and thus keep our party together, strengthen it and enable it to meet its opponents in 1888 with a solid front."—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN INSANE JUROR.—The biggest kind of a sensation was caused in the Hudson county, New Jersey, court of Oyer and Terminer, April 23rd. For over a week the trial of James Kavanagh, charged with the murder of Patrick Hayden has been on, and was expected to go to the jury to-day, Saturday. During the last few days Dr. Spitzka, the noted expert on insanity, and others, had been giving considerable testimony on insanity, and this testimony produced such an effect upon Juror Freeman that it became evident to every one in court that morning that he was violently and dangerously insane and unfit to be longer on the jury. The unfortunate man was at once removed to Taylor's hotel, where the jury have been confined since being empannelled, in the hope that he may be able to resume his place on the jury tomorrow, until which time the case was adjourned. Owing to the magnitude of the case this probable sudden termination of an important case has caused a profound sensation.

GRENADA, MISS., April 27.—Captain W. B. Towlers, of this city, a traveling salesman for Schmidt & Zeigler, of New Orleans, shot and fatally wounded Rev. C. F. Stivers, of the Episcopal church, about noon to-day. The shooting occurred in Towlers' own house. The cause is not known as neither party has said anything about the affair. Stivers, expecting to die, made a confession in which he stated that Captain Towlers was justified and he didn't want him punished. Physicians say Stivers cannot recover.

### Curiosities of Paris Law.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette says:* A little book has been published recently which gives the public some insight into the functions and power of the prefect of Paris. No one is allowed to stick a note on door or window asking for an employe, or post a bill on a board ing unless it be stamped and taxed. Advertisers may adopt any color they please except white, which signifies purity, and is exclusively reserved for official announcements. Special permission is required to give an assault-at-arms, but nothing is said about permission to fight a duel. If any one comes to Paris with the idea that he can start business right off as a rag picker he is mistaken. He will be run in if found gathering rags without a license. No reunion or meeting for political or religious objects can meet without the consent of the prefect and under whatever conditions he pleases.

In order to hold a meeting on a non-political subject seven persons connected with it must make a declaration at the prefecture three days before the day of meeting. Special permission is required to give balls and concerts and to perform feats of agility in music halls. Owing to the exigencies of the octroi, cattle and live stock are only allowed to enter Paris at certain hours of the day and by certain routes. Merchants of bric-a-brac must be supplied with brass medals and licensed. Dogs are made the subject of a series of regulations. Frenchmen seem to have a terror of the bulldog, for it is decreed that "no dog of the race boule dogue or a crossed boule dogue must be allowed to go at large on the streets; in warehouses, workshops or other public places. Inside houses these dogs must always be kept in a suring or muzzle." Commissioners must make a declaration and get a medal and livret before starting business. Commissioners are shoe-blacks. No organ grinder, street musician or itinerant merchant can exercise his professions without permission from the prefect.

No permission is granted unless the applicant has resided at least one year within the jurisdiction of the prefect and is French. The street musicians, however, sometimes play without permission. Should a concierge be in a particularly amiable turn he will allow an Italian to play within his gates, where he is as absolute as the prefect. The prefect supplies workmen with livrets, without which they are not worth anything. Porters at the public markets must have a certificate of good conduct from the police. Any one who saves a drowning person from any river, either by calling attention to or rescuing him, gets 25f.; whoever discovers a corpse in the river, receives 15f.; for rescuing a horse, 6f. are allowed. Republican guards employed at theaters or balls are paid 1f. per night; if on horseback, 1½f. For a private soiree they get 5f.

### Cleveland and a Second Term.

The way in which the reported refusal of Mr. Cleveland to be again a candidate has been received by the public is remarkably significant. The Republicans accept it with great glee, and discover in the evidence that it is without foundation signs of weakness on the president's part, and that it was put forth as a "feeler" to uncover public sentiment. They would like very much to be convinced of its absolute verity. The Philadelphia *Times* declares: "There is not a Republican in the country, from Blaine down, who does not regard Cleveland as the one obstacle to Republican success in 1888." Democrats may think there are other obstacles, but that the statement is true of Republicans there is no question. One hears it on every hand, from the shrewd practical politicians as well as the cool and disinterested observers.

The Democratic opposition to Mr. Cleveland's renomination is of very little account. It is much less pronounced to-day than a year ago; demonstratively a dwindling force, and unless the unforeseen should happen a year hence will have no aggressive existence.

The New York *Evening Post*, a mugwump supporter of the president, but disposed to be severely critical of recent changes in the public service by the removal of Republicans and appointment of Democrats, holds that the things that have made the president's renomination inevitable are "the good he has done and the enemies he has made." It says "it is the election and not the renomination which all true friends both of the president and of the Democratic party, now need to look to.

There is something in this. The next election will be no holiday tournay, but a closely contested battle. The things that have won for Mr. Cleveland the admiration and approval of intelligent public sentiment, it is quite likely have also laid the basis of possible defection. There are a great many hanging on to the edges of political parties who are ardent for prodigal expenditures and all sorts of jobbery. He will have none of it, and hence they will welcome the advent of a Blaine or Sherman, who boast the treasury vaults will be opened to all comers. It is said the defeat of the $80,000,000 Southern educational job and the pocket veto of the river and harbor bill, may cost the Democracy the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and make Tennessee a doubtful State. We don't credit this, but such early predictions show the expectations of the opposition, and their plan to buy away southern States from the Democracy. This is what John Sherman's southern tour and Nashville speech meant. The action of the next congress, therefore, becomes of vast political importance. The outcome will probably be united Democratic effort in both houses in support of a policy of tax reduction that will be pushed as an administration measure, and on which we will be able to safely go to the country.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The gloved hand of Mr. John Sherman and his friends is distinctly visible in the preliminary arrangements for the Republican primary elections. Mr. Blaine's friends are not less conscious of this fact than Mr. John Sherman, but, somehow or other, so far as your correspondent is able to observe at the clubs, the former have lost, or are losing their 'grip.' They are not manifesting a tithe of the active personal interest in these primaries that they did formerly, whereas the partisans of 'Ohio's favorite son' (that is the new catch-phrase) are leaving not only the smallest stone unturned to secure a voice (and a future vote) in his favor."

A SPECIAL dispatch from the City of Mexico triumphantly announces the discovery of two of the seven lost Mexican bonanza mines by an American party of prospectors.

### Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain" Try a bottle, only 50c. at the Drug Stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

### NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Rains in the districts of Illinois that have suffered from drouth are improving the crops and the distress is now over.

—The body of Edward Reilly, of Shenandoah, aged 10 years, was found in the mountain by a hunter late last week. He had evidently died of exposure.

—Oil has been struck in the Zoar Valley, Chautauqua county, New York, and efforts are being made by parties from Bradford and other oil centers to lease all available land.

—A Mercer county man some time ago gave formal notice that his wife had eloped with one Daniel Metz, and now Metz comes back with a bill for boarding her during her stay with him.

—After a brisk fight at Missouri City, five manufacturers of counterfeit coin that has been largely distributed about Western Missouri have been jailed. The leader of the coiners and two others escaped.

—James Murphy, aged twenty-five years and single, was working on the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, Sunday, when a heavy beam fell upon him and injured him so badly that he died a few hours later.

—James Nixon, a farmer, of Harmonsville Pa., who had no faith in banks, was decoyed from his house last week by two men and a confederate robbed the place of nearly $6,000, which he had secreted He discovered the loss to day and reported to the police.

—Saturday was pay day at the mines at Duckpond, Luzerne county. One hundred Hungarians got beastly drunk and a general riot followed. George Keckery had his heart cut out by two fellow countrymen. A dozen other men were badly cut, two, it is believed, fatally.

—A missing draft for seventy-five thousand dollars, supposed to have been mailed by the Dunn Brothers, of Philadelphia to the American Exchange National bank, of New York, was found in the office of the Dunn Brothers at Philadelphia on Monday, and the postoffice investigation at once ceased.

—The Riverside Hotel at Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, causing a loss of $100,006. The insurance is merely nominal. There were 18 families and 20 guests in the house, but all escaped injury. The Riverside was a great structure of frame built to accommodate summer seekers. When Gage, as City Treasurer, failed, it sank into comparative insignificance.

—At a meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated association at Shamokin, on Monday it was decided to demand an advance of ten per cent. in wages, to take effect on the 2d of May, agreeing at the same time to give the coal companies until May 9th to accede to their demand. The men expect a refusal and are prepared to strike. It is generally the opinion that the Schuylkill county miners will join in the demand.

—Samuel D. Conner, a stepson of Gen. William Lilly, a wealthy coal operator of Mauch Chunk, and prominent in the Republican politics of this State, was married on Friday in Camden, N. J., to Miss Kate R. Moffet. About noon on Saturday, he went to the Monument Cemetery and fired a bullet into his head. He died in a few minutes. No cause can be assigned for the act. Conner had not long since been engaged in mining in the West. He was about forty-five years of age and was a rather handsome man. His widow is twenty-four years old.

—A three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Walsh, of Scranton, Pa., was burned to death on Monday morning. After the father had gone to work the mother stepped out to attend to some matters in the yard. Presently she heard the shrieks of one of the children and, hastening to the house, found it full of smoke. The bedroom wes on fire and her little daughter burned almost to a crisp. It is supposed that after the mother had left the bed the little one reached to a stand near by and obtained a box of matches, with which she set her clothing on fire.

—Friday night an old man was locked up in a Washington police-station who gave the name of Count Zawaski, of Warsaw, Poland. His papers were examined and substantiated his statements. He was born in 1791, served in the French army under Napoleon I., was exiled for conspiracy, came to this country with Kossuth and resided for a time in this city. He served several years as drill master at West Point. When the civil war broke out he enlisted and served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He is seeking admission to the Soldier's Home at the capital.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Goetsch, who lives in the third story of No. 130 Dudley street, Jersey City, went out shopping Friday afternoon, leaving her three-year-old son, Albert, alone in the house. As she was returning home the little fellow, who had climbed up the window, noticed her on the street when she was within a few feet of the house, and began waving his hands to her. The mother had barely noticed the child when it lost its balance and fell from the window. With a shriek she rushed forward and put out her hands to catch it, but it slipped through them and was instantly killed. The mother fainted.

—On Saturday morning a freight train coming up the heavy grade at Beaver Canyon, Idaho, with sixteen cars of merchandise, coal, wood and ties, became uncoupled from the engine. Conductor Lowry and the brakeman began setting the hand brakes, but could not stop the cars. They went down the canyon at a frightful rate of speed for over three miles when the cars jumped the track, going over the precipice to the rocks below. Conductor Isaac Lowry had both legs broken and died soon afterwards. The brakeman miraculously escaped with slight injuries. Fourteen cars and their contents are a total wreck.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues, a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.
As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA
Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening." HON. JOSEPH C. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY $20.
This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.
C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.
TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES of Bernard Dunegan, deceased. Take notice, that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Bernard Dunegan, dec'd in the township of Clearfield, in the county of Cambria on Friday, the 27th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.
JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa. [Apr. 15, 4t.]

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.
Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course
$200 PER YEAR.
Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. R. EWING, D. D.,
July 23, 1886. Principal.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO Toledo, Ohio.

HARDER TO BEAT NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.
Our constant aim is to improve the Crop value of our
$25.00 PHOSPHATE
This PHOSPHATE will demonstrate to farmers, that its crop value is as great as articles that are estimated worth thirty-five to forty-five dollars per ton. Try it and be convinced.
If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your order direct to us.
Send for Baugh's Phosphate Guide, Prices, etc.
BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers of
RAW BONE MANURES,
20 South Delaware Avenue.
ESTABLISHED 1855. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once stating age. (Refer to this paper. CHAS. H. CHASE,
Feb. 25. 2m. Rochester, N. Y.

COLEMAN Business
COLLEGE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
Occupies three Buildings. Largest and Best. More positions for graduates than all other school's combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.
COLEMAN, PALMS & CO., Proprietors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the first and final account of Joshua Aurandt, executor of last will and testament of William Tiley, deceased:
Having been appointed by said Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Monday, the 18 day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Mch. 25. Auditor.

Consult Dr. DeBUTTS
Dr. LaBarge, successor to Dr. Butts, devotes attention to diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Address Dr. C. L. LaBarge, Pres't and Physician in Charge Central Med. & Surg. Institute, 420 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts Dispensary. Established 30 Years.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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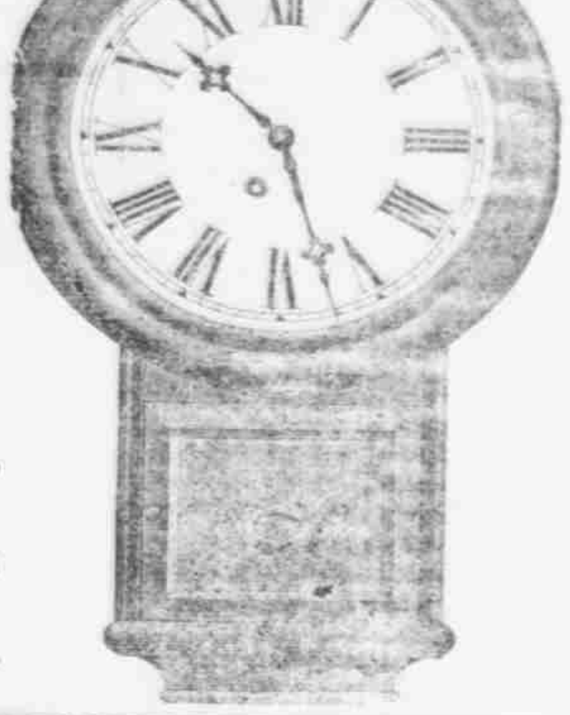
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH
Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of
PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business ransacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1883.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

FARM FOR SALE!
A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing
ABOUT 100 ACRES,
Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary out buildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.
June 4 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Patrick B. Smith, deceased.
Letters of administration cum testamento annexo having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOHN F. SMITH, Adm'r C. T. A.,
Munster Twp., Jan. 21, 1887.-6t.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE.
A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
—Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

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ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886.-tf.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Pronounces it
SUPERB
reliable persons. Remember this is a staple article and you may depend on continued custom. Address Gilbert D. Fox, sole mfr. Washington D. C. Some choice localities reserved for persons with capital
WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH is a Success. Introduced by Samples. We want efficient canvassers immediately. Generous terms to
W. G. THOMPSON, Pres. Am. Pharm. Assn. says it is
VERY SALEABLE

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, NY.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriagesmith shop connected
All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
for Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn
12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
A RELIABLE REMEDY for Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness.
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 29, 1887.

>AFTER SEEING GABLE & CO.'S NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS<

STEP FORWARD TO THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT

And see their Fine Stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions—Fine Work on Good Cambric—just imported from Switzerland, and sold at lower prices than many jobbers wholesale them at. Prices range 1c. to $1 per yard; Special Value at 5, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 17, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37 1-2, 50c., etc. Beautiful New Swiss Edgings and Insertions very cheap. A Fine Line of Flouncing Widths in Cambric Goods, just received, at 50, 62 1-2, 75, 87 12, 95c., $1, etc., per yard. Bargains in All-Over Embroideries. You will find this a Very Large Stock of Beautiful Patterns to select from at Remarkably Low Prices. Ladies, Don't Miss This Rare Opportunity.

Schenk Block, 1402 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa., Gable & Co.'s Store,

WHERE EVERYBODY PAYS THE SAME PRICE.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Altoona has organized a board of trade.

—For fresh vegetables, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Arbor Day was not observed in this place.

—Mr. Andrew Gutwald, on Tuesday last, moved to Gallitzin.

—WANTED.—A young man to learn the printing trade. Call at this office.

—The Altoona base ball club played two games at Pittsburgh last week and got left in each game.

—Mr. F. H. Barker, wife and son left this place on Tuesday last, for a sojourn of a couple of months in Kansas.

—Mr. Charles B. Moore, formerly of this place, has been appointed assistant ticket agent for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Johnstown.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central hotel of this place returned home on Tuesday evening after an absence of several weeks in Boston, Mass.

—It is said that a rich vein of bituminous coal has been discovered on the Adams property at Cresson, a short distance from the Callan House.

—A child named Porter, aged two and a half years while playing on a bridge at Philipsburg, Centre county, fell over into the water and was drowned.

—Rev. B. Pryce Roberts of Cambria township, is critically ill with pneumonia. He has been sick for about ten days and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

—Captain Thomas Davis and his son Fred, of this place, Harry Davis of Jackson township, and Mr. Joseph Paul of South Fork, will start on Monday next for Dakota.

—M. D. Kittell, Esq., has torn down his stable on Julian street and is building a new one on the back part of his lot, off from the street. It adds greatly to the appearance of the street to have the stable removed.

—A seven foot vein of coal has been opened on the Aaron Dougherty property in Dean township, thirty feet below the D vein. The aggregate of coal in that property is said to be forty feet divided into nine veins.

—Ella Miller, a twelve year old daughter of Alonza Miller of Tyrone, took suddenly sick in one of the public schools of that place, on Monday morning, and died in the arms of her teacher in about twenty minutes, from heart disease.

—Jacob B. Valentine, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad who resided at Altoona, but who was a native of Green Castle, Franklin county, was instantly killed on last Saturday morning in the yard at Altoona, by being crushed between two cars.

—Blair county has six survivors of the Mexican war, viz: Maj. Wm. W. Williams and Col. David Over, of Hollidaysburg; Capt. Thomas Holland, of Gaysport; Capt. Richard Cozier, of Altoona; Privates Harry Heisel, of Juniata township, and John Campbell, of Newry.

—Charles Williams, a marble worker was found dead at Furnace No. 1, at Hollidaysburg, on last Monday morning. It is supposed that be had laid down to pass the night and was smothered by gas. He had come from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg on the 17th inst.

—Mr. R. L. Davis, the boot and shoe man of this place, has a fine stock of spring and summer wear. All kind of ladies', misses' and children's shoes of every grade and description are constantly kept on hand, as also men's and boy's boots and shoes. Slippers from twenty-five cents up. Call and see them.

—Two citizens of Bradford county were arrested a few days ago for shipping two hundred and ninety rabbits, sixty-six pheasants, ten partridges, and one squirrel, killed out of season. Justice Codling, at Towanda, inflicted fines upon them amounting with costs, to $2,200. They took an appeal and were held in $1,000.

—The coal trade at Summerhill at present is booming, and the general business of the place is flourishing. Messrs. J. C. Scott & Sons, coal operators at that place, have increased their siding and doubled their capacity for shipping coal, and it is their intention to build during the spring and summer fifty-five new houses.

—The card of Mr. James J. Kaylor, of Allegheny township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, will be found among the political announcements this week. Mr. Kaylor is well known throughout the county, is a competent and practical business man and if nominated he would perform the duties of the office with honesty and ability.

—Cal. Handcuff, a boy about sixteen years of age, was crushed to death by a fall of coal in the mines of the Gallitzin Coal and Coke company near Gallitzin, on Saturday afternoon. No one was present at the time the accident happened as his brother who worked with him was not working on that day. Death must have been instantaneous.

—J. F. Weidman formerly of Mifflin Pa., who has been working during the past week in the furniture factory of Mr. E. B. Cresswell, of this place, had the points of the two middle fingers of his right hand taken off by a small circular rip saw on Monday. Dr. Davison amputated the fingers at the first joints and Mr. Weidman returned to his home on Tuesday.

—LOST.—On Sunday morning, the 10th, inst., on the road between Ebensburg and Chest Springs or on the streets of Ebensburg, a small red leather pocketbook without clasps, containing a sum of money. The same will reach the owner by leaving it at this office. We received the above notice at too late for publication on the 15th, inst., and overlooked it last week.

—A peculiar blunder occurred in the engraving of the plate from which the reverse side of the $5 certificates were printed. It will be noticed that on the back of the certificate are the fac-smiles of five silver dollars. The third one from the left corner of the certificate has 'trust' spelled 'trast.' Where the word appears in other places on the certificate it is spelled properly.

—We imagine that very few people think that a quarter of a dollar can be changed in 23 different ways. The pieces used in making the changes are the twenty five-cent piece, ten-cent piece, five-cent piece, and one-cent piece. To be able to make all the changes would require one twenty-cent piece, two ten-cent pieces, five five-cent pieces, eight three-cent pieces, twelve two-cent pieces, and twenty-five one-cent pieces, making in all fifty-three pieces of money, representing $1.38.

—Theo. Burchfield, Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., has announced the following staff appointments; Adjutant, First Lieutenant William C. Westfall, Altoona; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant C. G. McMillen, Bellefonte; Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Lieutenant Daniel C. Burns, Bedford; Surgeon, Major Andrew S. Stayer, Roaring Spring; Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant N. Frand Ehrenfeld, Indiana; Assistant Surgeon, First Lieutenant Francis E. Christy, Altoona; Chaplain, Captain Charles H. Stock, Bedford.

—For all kinds of grocrie's go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The Fireman's Library will be open on Friday evening from 7 to 8 P. M., instead of 3 to 4 as heretofore.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss. For sale at Davison's drug store.

—Judge Johnston and his daughters returned from their trip to Old Point Comfort, Va., on Thursday morning.

—Persons indebted to the Loretto Merchandise Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before April 30th, 1887.

—Jesse Bolsinger's pet ground hog after an absence since last fall dropped in to see him again on Tuesday. It may be that we will now get some fine weathe r.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. Maggie King, Miss Katie Burns, Ellen Lippman, Mr. J. T. Fuller, Mr. J. G. Rees.

—While Simon Whetstone a Bedford county man, was hauling manure, the other day, he slipped and fell from the wagon and a wheel of the vehicle passed over and crushed one of his arms.

—Philip Fenlon, an employee of this office departed for Philadelphia on Wednesday morning to accept a position in the office of the Adams Express Company, in that city. Philip is a number one young man and we hope that his future may be prosperous.

—The students of the Ebensburg Normal School are still coming in. Sixty-four are enrolled. The permanent classification has been made and teachers and students are prepared for thorough work. The special classes in penmanship, vocal music and elocution recite.

—Mrs. Margaret Krise, formerly of Clearfield township, but now residing with her daughter Mrs. McDade, at Tunnelhill, is said to have reached her one hundred and eight year and with the exception of the feebleness consequent to old age is enjoying good health.

—Twenty firemen employed by the Pennsylvania Rilroad recently received letters requesting their resignations within 30 days. No reason was given for the move. It is generally thought that the men in question were afflicted with color blindness, and that is rumored as a cause for their removal.

—The currency of this country, consisting of gold, silver and paper, amounts to $1,314,698,342. There was never so much before. If the nation could keep one-half of it moving we would all be happy. Dead money is of no good to anyone. It is only useful when it assists in the exchange of one thing or another.

The Normal Literary Society will meet on Friday evening for the first regular meeting. The officers elected are as follows: Pres., L. Straver; Vice Pres., J. H. Cauffiel; Secretary, Sarah Oppie; Editor, Annie Blair; Critic, T. T. Bearer. The meetings of the Society will be held regularly on Friday evenings. Friends of the school are invited to attend.

—George W. Rianhard and Detrich Lamade, of the Williamsport *Grit*, who were arrested for libilling a Bellefonte citizen some time ago, on Wednesday plead guilty. Rianhard was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months. The sentence of Lamade was suspended until the second Monday in June.

—Water cannot satisfy the thirst which attends cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and some other forms of disase; in fact, drinking cold water, seems to increase the thirst and induce other disagreeable sensations; but the thirst will be perfectly and pleasantly subdued by eating a comparatively small amount of ice, swallowing it in as large peices as practicable and as much as wanted.

—Millionaire Andrew Carnegie's gifts to his bride, Miss Louise Whitfield, of New York, was the deed to a house in that city costing $250,000, and $500,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds and other securities, equal to an income of $20,000 a year. Among the gifts received by Mr. Carnegie and his bride was a silver water set worth $500 from the employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works, Braddock.

—The ore openings at the foot of Tussey Mountain, about a mile north of Everett, Bedford county, have been deepened and increased in number. The vein has been struck at a depth of about twenty-two feet, showing three feet of deposits, which are believed to be a continuation of the vein in the Tatesville bank, which has been in operation for the last twenty years. As soon as machinery can be erected on the premises the ore will be lifted and shipped. It is a soft fossil ore, yielding a high percentage of metal, and low in the elements destructive in iron. A shaft will be sunk at once.

—For the best flour in the market, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—On last Sunday afternoon as John Hamler and Mrs. Annie Foster of Philipsburg, Centre county, were returning from Wallaceton in Clearfield county, when they had got to within two miles of Philipsburg, Mrs. Foster, as Hamler claims, shot herself in the temple causing instant death. An intamacy had existed for some time between the two, and Hamler alleges that Mrs. Foster threatened if he did not leave his wife and join her she would shoot herself. This he refused to do, when she immediately fired the fatal shot, leaving a note in her pocket to that effect. Hamler was arrested and taken to Clearfield, the shooting having occurred in Clearfield county.

—On Saturday morning about two o'clock, fire was discovered in the large steam mill and machine shop of Mr. William Cole, in Carroll township. The fire had made such headway before it was discovered, that the flames were breaking through the side of the building and the east wind was rapidly driving the flames toward the dwelling which soon caught, and together with the mill was entirely consumed. The family barely made their escape, saving nothing but their clothing and a few bed clothes. There was a large amount of valuable machinery in the mill and the loss is a heavy one to Mr. Cole, who has been for some time financially embarrassed. The loss is estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars and we learn that there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught between the boiler and the side of the building and burned slowly until it got through the side of the building, when, fanned by the wind it spread and became unmanagable before its discovery.

We have since learned that the machinery and contents of the mill belonged to Mr. William J. Buck, of Allegheny township, who will suffer a loss of from three to five thousand dollars by the fire.

—McDonald at Loretto, wants 100 bushels of good potatoes for which he will pay the highest price.

—Mr. Charlie Murray, of Cambria township, was kicked by a horse one day last week and was severely, though not seriously injured.

—Mrs. Ann Rainey, who was born at the Summit, died in Altoona on Friday last, aged 54 years. Her husband, James Rainey, died some years ago.

—Mr. Will Fagan, on Wednesday afternoon, shipped his household goods to Johnstown, where he has been working for some time and where he intends to reside in the future.

—The corner stone of the new convent of the Sisters of Charity at Greensburg, was laid on last Friday afternoon. The foundation for the new building cost $10,000 and the corner stone was laid by Bishop Phelan.

—The School Directors meet on Tuesday next, and it is said that a majority of them are settled in their convictions, and will vote, first, last and all the time to go to John Owens' store on High street to buy their dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, where the lowest prices are always found.

—Con. Mooney, a young man about 20 years of age had his left foot crushed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Woodvale, on Wednesday morning. It was afterwards amputated above the ankle by the physicians. The young man is a resident of Prospect.

—It is said that the inter state commerce act will force a great many traveling show companies off the road. If it prevents Uncle Tom's Cabin from being played here oftener than every other month, Ebensburg people will be ahankful.

SPRING OPENING AT GABLE & Co's.—Your attention is called to a notice elsewhere in this paper of Gable & Co's, Spring Opening. Better go to Altoona, and see their fine display of goods.

### Communication.

EBENSBURG, PA., April 26, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN: Dear Sir—It has come to my knowledge through different channels, that my name has been connected with the removal, by the State Department of some books used in Clearfield, Allegheny and Munster townships. It has been insinuated by an interested party that I had reported the books, etc.

The whole thing is a wilful fabrication, started to injure me. The following letter from the Department should satisfy even the author that he was mistaken.

Very truly, J. W. LEECH.

(COPY.)

HARRISBURG, PA., April 13, 1887.

J. W. LEECH, ESQ.: Dear Sir—No communication whatever, has been received here from you at any time, relating to the text books used in any of the public schools in Cambria county or elsewhere.

In reply to your inquiry of a recent date.

Very respectfully,
J. Q. STEWART,
Deputy Sup't. Pub. Inst.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents Per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

### Vintage of Grapes for Invalids.

The Port Grape Wine of New Jersey, is the best medical wine in the market, and it is said that the vintage of Alfred Speer far excels any other produced. It is heavy in body, rich in flavor, and well adapted for sickly persons and for general family use. It makes new blood and gives color to the pale and sickly. Leading physicians prescribe this wine in their practice, and use it at their own homes. Druggists sell it.

### A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at the Drug Stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto, and get a Trial Bottle Free. Large Bottles $1.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 27, 1887:

Albert Skelly and Mollie E. Little, Portage township.

Thomas Beck and Jennie Moran, Coalport, Clearfield county, Pa.

Howard Beynon, Ebensburg and Clara J. Behe, Allegheny township.

Philip S. Springer and Harriet Goughnour, Minersville.

James A. McCans and Magdalen Baker, Chest township.

Anthony Hagg, Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., and Mary M. Deitrich, Chest township.

George F. Meyer, Stonycreek township and Ella Watkins, Richland township.

### A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator—the favorite home remedy—is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering, no injury from exposure after taking, no loss of time. It is the best preventive medcine, and safe to take, no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy cure.

### NOTICE.

You and your friends are invited to visit Gable & Co's. Store in Altoona, (1402 Eleventh Ave., Shenk Block,) any time it suits you best where they will show you a large stock of seasonable dry goods and fancy goods at low prices. You are invited to their Spring Opening next Thursday, May 5th, which will be a sort of "May Day," and bargains in all departments will be placed before their customers. A beautiful colored card will be given every purchaser that day as a sort of souvenir of the occasion. Store opens at 7 a. m., and closes at 6 p. m.

HAVING in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital Committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, S. M. DAVENPORT,
J. A. ORR, O. M. LANCE,
THOS. KERR. JAMES LEE, JR.

### A CARD.

#### To the Citizens of Ebensburg and Vicinity.

It has been the custom for some time back for some of the Clothiers of our town to visit you with samples of their stock, soliciting your patronage. Almost every sensible person must recognize the fact that it is almost impossible for a business house carrying a large and varied line of clothing, to do justice to themselves in displaying their goods by samples. We have been requested by some of your best citizens to again visit Ebensburg, (being no doubt satisfied with our way of doing business and our extremly low uniform one price to all), and the only reason that deters us are the facts as stated above, "the multiplicity of kinds, qualities, styles and prices."

We have therefore hit upon the following plan which must meet the approval of all. WE WILL RETURN IN CASH ON ALL PURCHASES OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS OR OVER, THE AMOUNT OF RAILROAD FARE FROM EBENSBURGH TO JOHNSTOWN AND RETURN. We believe in offering this very liberal consideration you can make your purchases far more satisfactory to yourselves, (having our entire stock to select from) and it will be the means of making us better acquainted, a desire greatly wished for. All our goods are marked in plain figures and one uniform low price to all.

Respectfully,
COHEN & MARX,
Popular One Price Clothiers,
210 Main Street,
Apr. 15, 4t. Johnstown, Pa.

No matter what parts it may finally affect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this direful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages. Not a snuff nor a liquid.

### Married.

BEYNON—BEHE.—Married at Loretto on Tuesday, April 26th, 1887, by Rev. Father Bush, Mr. Howard Beynon, of Ebensburg and Miss Clara J. Behe, of Allegheny township.

MALONEY—SHEEHAN.—Married at St. Augustine on Tuesday, April 26th, 1887, by Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. Patrick Maloney, of Allegheny township, and Miss Elizabeth Sheehan, of Clearfield township.

### Obituary.

HAGAN—After a short illness, at her home in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Mrs. Bridget Hagan breathed out the last moments of a long and useful life, April 19, 1887.

Mrs. Hagan was born in the county Derry, Ireland, in 1802.—85 years ago; showing her to have lived 15 years beyond the allotted span of human existance.

The family left the "green isle of the ocean" in '44, to cross the broad Atlantic, "seeking a better country" in the "home of the free," where they have ever followed the tilling of the soil to sustain existence on this "rolling planet."

Her stricken relatives, and a numerous concourse of sorrowing friends followed her to her last resting-place in St. Michael's church-yard at Loretto, when a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Bush. May she rest in peace.

The aged father still lingers on earth to mourn her loss.

BEYOND THE OCEAN.

In the Emerald Gem of Ocean,
Near a hundred years ago,
Far from noise and earth's commotion,
Stood a straw-thatched cottage low.
Rowen-trees, and hawthorn bushes
Bowered it round beneath the hill,
Where the brook amid the ashes
Babbled on, and murmured still.
'Neath its eves, the swallow twittered;
Shrubs and herbs gave incense sweet;
There the lark at morning fluttered,
Song-birds, balmy eve, did greet
There a lowly life was cradled
In Religion's peaceful ways
Where the hand of God had modeled
All the scene for happy days.
Far across, beyond the Ocean,
With its billows and commotion,
Sleeps she now 'mid foreign braes.

A. D. H.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

### NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna McLaughlin, deceased. GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the 1st Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Rosanna McLaughlin, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa.,
April 29, 1887.-4w.

### STATEMENT OF AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT

with Supervisors of Summerhill township, for the year ending March 7th 1887.

S. P. PAUL, Supervisor, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | $353 63 |
| To amount of tax assum 1 from O. E. Jones | 10 14 |
| To cash from J. Roehm, Supervisor | 35 00 |
| To cash due for services, etc., (credited on new account) | 18 75 |
| | $417 57 |

CONTRA, CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By tax assumed from O. E. Jones, worked on roads | $ 10 19 |
| By cash p'd H. M. Pringle, carpenter work | 3 50 |
| By 32½ day's service as Supervisor | 48 75 |
| By 1 day settlement with Auditors | 1 50 |
| By tax worked out on roads | 324 88 |
| By tax returned to County Commissioners | 1 22 |
| By tax unpaid, charged to new account | 27 53 |
| | $417 57 |

JOHN ROEHM, Supervisor, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount tax from last year's duplicate | $ 54 19 |
| To amount of duplicate, 1886 | 479 86 |
| To amount of cash from Co. Commiss'rs | 247 07 |
| | $781 12 |

CONTRA, CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount returned to Co. Commiss'rs | $ 75 70 |
| By amount exhonerated by Auditors | 6 67 |
| By amount worked out on roads | 411 06 |
| By amount per centage on $247 07 | 4 94 |
| By amount paid M. Kibillan for stone | 3 00 |
| By amount paid Aug. Obersher for mason work, etc | 25 75 |
| By amount paid Order No. 3, March 13, '86 J. Roehm | 5 60 |
| By amount paid H. Coleman for timber | 4 00 |
| By amount Order No. 8, May 12 '83, J. Umburn $13 00 and interest $2 92 | 15 92 |
| By amount paid J. & H. A. Shoemaker, 1 plow $8, 3 p'rs handles $1 50 | 9 50 |
| By amount of freight on same | 25 |
| By amount paid S. P. Paul, Supervisor | 35 00 |
| By amount paid Chas. Roehm for stone | 2 00 |
| By amount paid for fuse and powder | 75 |
| By amount paid spikes for bridge | 60 |
| By amount paid for 2 chains to J. Schroth | 1 00 |
| By 1 day and expences, returning unseated land | 2 78 |
| By blacksmith bill J. Roehm | 1 40 |
| By 1 bbl lime and hauling same | 1 50 |
| By oath and duplicate | 1 15 |
| By 42 day's services as Supervisor | 63 00 |
| By 2 days settling with Auditors, '86 & '87 | 3 00 |
| By amount Order No. 1, March 12, '87, J. F. McGough | 6 00 |
| By amount Order No. 2, March 13, '87, P. Burtnett | 4 50 |
| By am't p'd W. H. Sechler, prof. services | 18 00 |
| By per centage for disbursing $116 67 | 2 33 |
| | $697 08 |

As bond is not yet executed the account is not balanced. Amount due $41 02 cts on duplicate, $43 02 cash.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF TOWNSHIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Due from J. Shorthill former Sup'r as per book | $ 62 99 |

OUTSTANDING ORDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Order No. 3, Mar. 12, '87, G. W. Settlemyer | $ 22 65 |
| Order No. 4, Apr. 2, '87, J. Wright | 9 75 |
| Order No. 5, April 2, '87, J. C. Morehead | 4 82 |
| Order March 15, '86, G. W. Settlemyer | 15 50 |
| Order March 13, '86, G. W. Settlemyer | 3 78 |

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Summerhill township certify the above account to be correct.

PETER BURTNETT,
G. W. SETTLEMYER, } Auditors.
JESSE H. DIMOND,
J. McCORMICK, Clerk. (Apr. 29, 1887.)

### POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
JOSEPH HIPPS,
Chest township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
J. W. GRIFFIN,
Munster Twp.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Auditor subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
LOUIS ROLAND,
4th Ward, Johnstown Borough.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
JOHN KIRBY,
Johnstown.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
M. D. EBERLY,
Ebensburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commisioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
C. A. McGONIGLE,
Lilly Borough.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
F. J. PARRISH,
Gallitzin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic Primary Election.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.
Ebensburg, March 4, 1887.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
CHARLES DUNLAP,
Carroll Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
P. E. DILLON,
Elder Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
I offer myself as a candidate for County Commissioner at the coming Primary Election. If elected, I will endeavor to perform the duties of the office with fidelity to the interests of the taxpayers.
JAMES J. KAYLOR.
Allegheny twp., April 29, 1887.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
M. F. KELLY,
Gallitzin Borough.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic Primary election.
JAMES GRIFFIN.
Cambria Borough, Mar. 4, 1887.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
HENRY EICHENSEHR,
Richland Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the next Democratic primary election.
M. A. QUARTZ,
Washington Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of next Democratic primary election.
A. D. CRISTE,
Munster Twp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
I take this method of announcing that I will be a candidate for the nomination of the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary election. If nominated I will make an active effort to be elected, and if elected will perform the duties of said office to the best of my ability and for the accommodation of the taxpayers.
THOMAS E. HOWE.
Cambria borough, March 4, 1887.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly an expeditiously executed at this office.

### NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel H. Donley, deceased. GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the 1st Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Daniel H. Donley, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa.,
April 29, 1887.-4w.

### NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Noble, deceased. GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the 1st Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Eliza Noble, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa.,
April 29, 1887.-4w.

### STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT

with the Supervisors of Blacklick township for the year ending March 14, 1887:

WM. D. RHODES, Supervisor, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount— | |
| Road Duplicate | $211.60 |
| Cash | 90.82 |
| Cash | 24.57 |
| Order | 16.18 |
| | $346.17 |

CONTRA, CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount— | |
| Work on roads | $204.34 |
| Retruned to Commissioners | 8.26 |
| Exoneration | 2.13 |
| Services as Supervisors | 43.75 |
| Cash, tax | 56.31 |
| Printing | 11.25 |
| Printing | 12.00 |
| One Sledge | 2.75 |
| One order paid | 1.00 |
| Percentage on cash tax | 4.38 |
| | $346.17 |

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount— | |
| Road Duplicate | $189.71 |
| Cash | 61.63 |
| One order on Commissioners | 50.00 |
| Cash | 40.43 |
| | $361.77 |

CONTRA, CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount— | |
| Work on roads | $185.11 |
| Exonerations | 1.75 |
| Returned | 6.97 |
| Services as Supervisor | 39.26 |
| Paid for plank | 17.71 |
| Repairing plow | 2.50 |
| Orders paid | 31.25 |
| Percentage on cash tax | 3.98 |
| Cash | 37.87 |
| Cash | 40.43 |
| | $361.77 |

The following orders were issued by the Auditors and remain unpaid:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2, S. L. Reed | $7.00 |
| No. 6, A. W. Rowland | 2.25 |
| No. 2, G. A. Michaels (No. 2, of '86 ren'd) | 6.00 |
| | $15.25 |

WE, the Auditors of said township do certify that we have examined the accounts of said township and find them to be correct according to our best knowledge and belief.

G. O. EMPFIELD,
J. F. REESE, } Auditors
T. S. EMPFIELD,
Attest: A. W. ROLAND, Clerk.
April 1, 1887.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactory and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand. SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa. Jan. 14 '87

### NOTICE.

TO THE LEGAL HEIRS AND REPRESENTATIVES of Matthew McMullen, deceased. Take notice, that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Matthew McMullen dec'd, in the township of Clearfield, in the county of Cambria, on Friday, the 27th day of May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa. [Apr. 15.-4t.]

PROPOSALS.
The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for the construction of two cesspools, one for the use of the Court House and one for the Jail, and also for the construction of sewers connecting with same, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at their office. All proposals must be in writing and be filed in their office by 1 o'clock, p. m., on Monday May 2, 1887. Proposals for cesspools must be separate from the proposals for sewers.

The successful bidder must furnish bonds with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners for the faithful completion of the work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON,
Commissioners.
Attest: D. A. McGough, Clerk.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,

Ebensburg, Pa

A full line of Caskets always on hand.

Bodies Embalmed

WHEN REQUIRED.

Apr 30 86

### Orphans' Court Sale

—OF—

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county and to me directed there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, County of Cambria, on

*SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1887,*

*at 10 o'clock, a. m.*, the following described real estate, as mentioned and described in Third Pluries Writ of Partition and drafts accompanying same in the estate of F. X. Christy, deceased, viz:

All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under purpart No. 1, which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Catharine Heister, land surveyed in the name of Richard Whitehead and land of Rouger Bradley's estate and others better known as the Jacob Burgoon tract or the Old Homestead. Beginning at sugar call, thence by land warranted in the name of Richard Whitehead, North 37½ degrees East 123 perches to a sugar; thence by land of Roger Bradley's heirs, South 45¾ degrees East, 206 perches to pointers, thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister, South 87 degrees West, 266 perches to the place of beginning, containing about *123 acres and 144 perches*. The surface and buildings of said purpart have been accepted and taken by Dr. J. T. Christy at the valuation placed thereon by the Sheriff's Inquisition.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under No. 2 which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, situate on the waters of Storm's Run, beginning at pointers, thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister, South 51 degrees East 70 perches to pointers, thence by other lands of F. X. Christy, dec'd, South 37½ degrees West 83 perches to a post, thence North 41 degrees West 4 perches, thence by land of Agnes Burk North 69 degrees West 12 perches to a post, thence by same 69 degrees, West 20 perches to stones, thence by land of John Grove North ½ degree East 15 perches thence by same North 25 degrees West 17 perches to a post, thence by same North 29 degrees West 20 perches to a post, thence by same 14½ degrees West 12 perches, thence by same North 21 degrees West 26 perches to a post, thence by land of Sebastian Siberts, North 86 degrees East 64 perches to the place of beginning, containing *44 acres and 155 perches*.

ALSO—All the surface and buildings of said purpart No. 2, which will be sold separately from the coal and minerals.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under purpart No. 3, which is bounded and described as follows: A certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, beginning at a beech stump and pointers, thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy South 21 degrees West 106 perches to a post, thence by lands of Agnes Burk North 22½ degrees West 31 perches to a post, thence by same 55 degrees West 42 perches to stones, thence North 41 degrees West 27 perches to a post, thence by other lands of the heirs of F. X. Christy, deceased, North 37½ degrees East 73 perches to pointers, and thence by land warranted in the name of Catharine Heister, North 51 degrees East 68 perches to the place of beginning, containing *44 acres and 47 perches*.

ALSO—All the surface and buildings of said purpart No. 3, which will be sold separately from the coal and mineral.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, bounded and described as follows [being purpart No. 4]: Beginning at a post, thence by land warranted in the name of Hugh McCoy North 66 degrees West 77 perches to a hickory, thence by land of Henry Sanker North 12 degrees East 12 perches to a post, thence by same and land of Sarah Grove North 5½ degrees East 80 perches to a post, thence by land of Sarah Grove North 15 degrees East 36 perches to a post, thence by land of N. Burk North 42½ degrees East 28 perches to a post, thence North 3 degrees West 26 perches to a chestnut, thence by land of John Grove South 11 degrees East 4 perches, thence by other land of F. X. Christy, deceased, North 69 degrees East 20 per.'s to a post, thence by same 69 degrees East 12 perches to a post, thence South 41 degrees East 28 perches to stones, thence by same South 55 degrees East 42 perches to a post, thence South 22½ degrees East 34 perches to a post, and thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy, South 21 degrees West 136 perches to the place of beginning, containing *95 acres and 42 perches*.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin, bounded and described as follows [being purpart No. 5.]: Beginning at a post, thence by land warranted in the name of Ellen Catharine Heister South 25 degrees East 90 perches to pointers, thence by land of Dr. J. T. Christy South 46 degrees West 282 perches to pointers, thence by land of J. E. Shields North 35½ degrees West 59 perches to a hemlock, and thence down the Clearfield Creek by its various courses and distances 309 perches to the place of beginning, containing *100 acres and 41 perches*.

ALSO—All the bituminous coal and mineral right in and under that certain tract of land situate in said Township of Gallitzin [being purpart No. 6,] bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post adjoining tract in name of John Hay, thence by same North 66½ degrees West 100 perches to pointers, thence by land of F. X. Christy, deceased, North 4 degrees East 32 perches to a beech, thence by same South 62 degrees East 32 perches to a lind, thence by same South 9 degrees East 12 perches, thence by same South 45 degrees 8¾ perches, thence by same South 61 degrees East 10 perches, thence by same South 75 degrees East 10 perches, thence by same 85 degrees East 22 perches to a post, thence by same North 46 degrees East 12¼ perches to a post, thence by same North 85 degrees East 16 perches to a post, thence by same South 12 degrees East 15 perches to a post, thence by same 79 degrees East 58 perches to a post, thence by same North 54 degrees East 16 perches to pointers, thence by same North 72 degrees East 49 perches to pointers, thence by same South 15 degrees West 23 perches to a post, thence by same South 15 degrees West 34 perches to place of beginning, containing *56 acres and 76 perches*.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year thereafter, and one-third at the death of Elizabeth Christy, widow of the decedent; the latter two payments with interest payable annually, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises. The last judgment to remain in the hands of the purchasers during the natural lifetime of said Elizabeth Christy, and the interest thereof to be annually paid to her alienee Dr. J. T. Christy.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Trustee to sell the Real Estate of
April 15, 1887. F. X. Christy, dec'd.

Our Wire Twist Suits.

$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50
$10.50

To lay aside an old, wornout suit of clothes and don a new one is only a change in material, unless the wearer sees that Modern Cut, Recent Style, Fashionable Fabric, and the Prevailing Shades also enter into the combination.

Our Genuine Wire Twist Suits, that we are now selling for $10.50, will meet these requirements exactly. They are strong, all-wool goods, that we warrant not to fade or change color, and have a first-class tailor cut style that adapts itself to the form, resembling custom-made apparel in every particular. We have the Wire Twist Suits in Men's and Youth' sizes and in Plaid and Black Colors.

If you want to get the benefit of an unbroken assortment, call and see these goods at once.

L. M. WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

Leaders in Style and Low Prices,

*JOHNSTOWN, - - PENN'A.*

THE BOTTOM

IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug. 13, '86.

G. HUNTLEY,

HIGH STREET, - - - EBENSBURG

HARNESS AND SADDLERY!

I have now on hand the BEST ASSORTMENT of Harness and Saddlery in Ebensburg and am constantly manufacturing new work. Call and see my stock of Harness, Halters,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

etc. I use none but the very best of stock and sell at the lowest price. Bark taken in exchange for harness.

G. L. FREDERICK,
Ebensburg, Pa.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENN'A. Office in Colonnade Row.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale ONE 25 INCH TURBINE WATER WHEEL, ONE FEED [illegible] SHINGLE MACHINE, [illegible] run all the machinery [illegible] call at [illegible] D. M. KRAIZER, at Ashville, Pa., Postoffice, Cambria county, Pa. [Feb. 4, 1887.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the second and final account of [illegible], Esq., Administrator of [illegible], deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the fund as shown by said account [illegible] will sit at [illegible] Ebensburg, Pa., on Wednesday, May 4th, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend [illegible]
April 15, 1887. A. V. BARKER, Auditor.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap Homes. Circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY [illegible] Second-hand [illegible] THOM[illegible] CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Francis Mulvehill, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Francis Mulvehill, late of [illegible] township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MRS. JENNIE MULVEHILL, Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jeremiah [illegible], late of [illegible], deceased, having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. A. B. LITTLE, Executor.
April 1, 1887.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of Daniel M. Farren, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel M. Farren, late of Munster township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
MATILDA FARREN, Administratrix.
April 1, 1887.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of Assembly of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at Ebensburg, in the Court House at one o'clock P. M. on the 3rd day of May, [illegible] by a majority of the whole number of directors present, [illegible] County Superintendent [illegible] the State Superintendent [illegible] of said Act.
LEWIS STRAYER,
Supt. of Cambria County.
April 15th, '87.

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Cambria county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of William Donohoe on Fi. Fa., No. 25, March T. 1887, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on Thursday, May 19, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
JOHN FENLON,
April 15, 1887. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of William McConnell, deceased. Letters of Administration on the Estate of William McConnell, late of the Township of Washington, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to
ELIZA McCONNELL,
ELLA McCONNELL,
Summit, April 8, '87. Administratrixs'.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the first and final account of Alvin Evans, Esq., Administrator of Daniel O. Evans, deceased. The undersiged, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the fund as shown by said account: Notice is hereby given that I sit at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Wenesday, May 4th, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
A. V. BARKER,
April 15, 1887, 3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of appointment of Jno. H. Brown Auditor, to distribute the funds in the hands of Albert E. Bender, assignee of Albert Ivory. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the above appointment, the Auditor will sit for said purpose at the office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, April 25, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
JNO. H. BROWN,
April 8, 1887. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Rowland, executor of John Long, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, as well, the funds in the hands of said Elias Rowland, administrator Sarah Long, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, May 31, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be debarred from coming on said funds.
ALVIN EVANS,
April 15, 1887. 3t. Auditor.

SUBSCRIBE for the FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR—

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN,

1.50 PER YEAR 1.50

WITHIN THE COUNTY.

OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, $1.70

### Hints to Housekeepers.

Grained woods should be washed with cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry rubbed with linseed oil.

Cloths dipped into hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

A piece of charcoal laid upon a burn will ease it almost immediately, and if kept there about an hour, it is said, the wound will be entirely healed.

If roses become wilted before they can be put in water, immerse the ends of the stalks in very hot water for a minute or two, and they will regain their pristine freshness.

Lime water may be made cheaply by taking a fresh piece of lime as large as an egg, pouring two quarts of soft water on it and allowing it to stand two or three hours, shaking it occasionally. Bottle and keep for use.

To preserve goods from moths, don't use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and closets of a large house for a year.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply to the pain at once and in twelve hours or less there will be a hole to the bone. Dress with sticking salve, and the finger will get well.

A good knowledge of watering is at the bottom of success with the window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered it is a good sign to see the water rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something is wrong.

A bottle of turpentine should be kept in every house, for its uses are numerous. A few drops sprinkled where cochroaches congregate will exterminate them at once; also ants, red or black. Moths will flee from the odor of it. Besides, it is an excellent application for a burn or a cut. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to whiten clothes if added to them while boiling.

### India's Favorite Food.

Ghee is prepared by boiling fresh drawn milk in earthen pots for an hour or more and adding, after it has cooled, a little curdled milk. The curdled mass is then churned for half an hour, some hot water is added, and the churning continued for half an hour longer, when the butter forms. This butter is then boiled until all the watery particles and curds have been thrown off by repeated skimmings. The clear oil is poured into a vessel to cool, and the granulated mass thus formed is ghee. It is kept in earthen pots and sold at banyas' shops at the rate of two pounds to three pounds for a rupee. If well made, ghee will keep good for years, losing its flavor somewhat, but not its properties, which improve with age. In some old families you will find ghee over 100 years old, buried under the earth in earthen jars. Instances are known of the perservation of ghee, without taint, for 200 years, and even longer. Ghee is an article of great commercial importance in many parts of India, being exported to all the sea coasts of eastern and southern Asia to the extent of 400 to 500 tons annually. According to the statistical authorities, 1,236,433 pounds of ghee were exported from India in the 1879-80.

All but the poorest classes in India, whether Hindoo or Mohammedans, use ghee for ordinary cooking purposes. Where the English cook uses butter, suet or lard, the Indian uses ghee. In frying potatoes, in cooking dal, in cooking sweetmeats, in preparing tasteful dishes, the upper and middle classes always use ghee, which is also rubbed over chupatties, the flat flour cakes serving for bread, and poured over rice at the time of eating. One of the secrets of the fine flavor of India made curries is the use of good ghee. And neither Hindoos nor Mohammedians will touch any food that is cooked with ghee which they believe to be adulterated with pig's or cow's fat.

Ghee is believed by the Hindoos to be the purest eatable thing under the sun. The widow, who is forbidden to partake of all luxurious food, is allowed to take ghee with her simple bread of rice. The self-denying jogees, sunnyasis, and other ascetics sometimes live on nothing but ghee. At weddings, funerals, and on other grand occasions public dinners must be given, or the offending party will be punished by excommunication for caste. Most of the dishes that are served at these banquets are prepared with ghee. At many festivals alms consisting of rice, dal, and sweetmeats are given to the Brahmans, and must be cooked in ghee. The food set before the Brahmans at feast times consists mainly of sweetmeats, in the preparation of which ghee enters largely. At cremations ghee is poured over the corpse and on the funeral pyre.

### Five Minutes Enough.

"You were speaking of Stephen Field as a grave and sedate justice, now that he is full of years and honor and occupies a seat in one of the greatest judicial bodies in the world," said another of the party, "but I remember him when he was as gay and rollicking a lad as the best of us. When the mining camp at what is now Nevada City was first organized young Lawyer Field was elected a justice of the peace. Probably the toughest member of the new camp was a noted desperado, Jack Reynolds by name. One day Reynolds was arrested on a charge of horse stealing. It was a trial by jury, with Justice Field presiding. The evidence was not strong enough to convict, but as everybody was anxious to get rid of Reynolds the verdict was: 'We find the prisoner at the bar not guilty, but if he is wise he will leave the camp in thirty minutes.' The verdict amused the young justice immensely, but he repeated it to Reynolds with due solemnity. Reynolds, whose sense of the ridiculous was quite as keen as that of the jury, calmly replied, as he gave his trousers an extra hitch: 'Gents, if the mule don't buck I'll be out in five.'"

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

NO RINGING EARS
CURES QUICKLY
NO NAUSEA.
NO HEADACHE.
NO BAD EFFECT.
PLEASANT. PURE

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

St. Francis' Hospital, N. Y. — "Every patient treated with Kaskine has been cured."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. college) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the heart [illegible] or constipation."

Rev. James L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y.: "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES YOU SLEEP

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

**"Rough on Rats."**
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs.

**Heart Pains.**
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

**"Rough on Corns."**
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

**"Buchu-Paiba."**
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. Druggists.

**Bed-Bugs, Flies.**
Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

**Thin People.**
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

**"Rough on Pain."**
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

**Mothers.**
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

**Life Preserver.**
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

**"Rough on Piles."**
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

**Pretty Women.**
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

**"Rough on Itch."**
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

**"Rough on Catarrh."**
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

**The Hope of the Nation.**
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

**Catarrh of the Bladder.**
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

**"Water Bugs, Roaches."**
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

9 TIMES OUT OF 10
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

99 TIMES OUT OF 100
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
A Cold or a Hoarseness.

19 TIMES OUT OF 20
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Asthma and Diphtheria.

49 TIMES OUT OF 50
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Croup and Affections of the Throat.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1000000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE.
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES, MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
SOLD BY [illegible]
R. E. SELLERS & CO. [illegible] PA.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.
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GET UP CLUBS.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

TANSY PILLS
Are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Used to-day regularly by 10,000 American Women. Guaranteed superior to all others, or Cash refunded. Don't waste money on worthless nostrums. Try this Remedy first. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed to any address. Send 4 cents for particulars.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philada., Pa.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
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### The Farm.

The importance of thoroughly decomposing the manure in winter for use in the spring is shown in the labor of hauling and handling it. The greater the bulk the more labor required, and that, too, without really adding a larger proportion of fertilizing material to the soil. As manure cannot benefit plants unless some portions be soluble or in a fine condition, so as to be readily acted upon by the air, moisture, frost and warmth, it may be observed that the more complete the work of reducing the manure in the heap the shorter the time required for its disintegration in the soil. When a large mass of bulky material is handled and hauled to the fields the farmer not only sustains loss in the inconvenience of handling the coarse litter, as well as placing it on the ground in an unfit condition for his purpose, but he also handles and hauls a large quantity of water, which exists not only in the composition of the material but also by reason of being absorbed. As spring is a very busy period with the farmer, his greatest desire at that time is to save labor, yet he overlooks the fact that much of the labor of hauling and distributing manure could be lessened by properly managing the heap during the winter months, when work to be done is not so pressing as at other times. It is not the bulky mass that feeds the plants, but the fertilizing matter contained therein. No correct estimates of manurial value can be given, but, accepting the average cord of manure to be 4500 pounds, the farmer will haul 3000 pounds of water and nearly 500 pounds of silica in order to put upon his soil about 22 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of magnesie, 25 pounds of potash and 21 pounds of phosphoric acid, which are the real materials he is hauling, much of the remainder being of but little value. If he can by properly managing the manure heap reduce the bulk, he may not add anything of additional value, but he will have reduced the labor required for handling and hauling the manure, while the fine condition of the material will be favorable for the rapid appropriation of the plant food by the crops. Every farmer who has undergone the disagreeable task of handling partially decomposed cornstalks, when hauling manure, can easily make a comparison with such by the side of thoroughly decomposed fine compost, and it is far better to have all this work done in the barn-yard than to place the manure on the field and wait until it shall be done for him.

In sowing clover for pasture it is desirable to mix the alsike, red and white clovers, and the kind best adapted to the land will probably take possession in a few years. A variety of grasses is always desirable in a pasture. Some farmers who have plenty of pasture land are adopting the plan of sowing the seeds of timothy, blue grass, orchard grass and the different clovers separately, giving each kind its own space, so as to permit the cows to select the grasses preferred. It has been demonstrated that each individual will prefer certain grasses, and that the herd will separate over the entire pasture.

### Transplanting Trees.

Nursery grown trees give, as a rule, better satisfaction than do those taken up from their native localities. This is principally owing to the fact that the roots of plants growing wild extend further from the stems than those raised in nurseries, where they have been once or oftener transplanted. Yet, with a little extra care, native trees may be transplanted successfully. The American Agriculturist advises that specimens growing in dry and open situations should be selected. As many and as much of the roots, especially the fine, fibrous ones, that can be dug up should be preserved, and care must be taken not to expose these to the sun and winds more than is unavoidable. The tops have to be cut back severely, removing one-half or two-thirds of all the branches, and this is best done before planting the trees. The holes should have been dug previously, and whenever practicable the trees should be taken up and planted on a cloudy or damp day.

### Fooling a Farmer.

A Franklin county farmer bought some Bohemian oats—10 bushels at $10 a bushel. The farmer considered himself sharp. he gave his note conditionally. In compliance with these conditions the agents wrote on the back of it, "This note not to be paid until the contract has been complied with," affixing their signatures to it. Then they went off, leaving the oats and written contract with the purchaser and taking the note, which of course, was not negotiable in that shape.

A week afterward one of the agents went back to Farmer X's farm and told the shrewd farmer that the agents had made a mistake; that they had written the proviso, which was to make the farmer secure, on the wrong paper. Instead of it being placed on the note it should have been put on the contract, they explained, for the farmer could hold the contract and always have the written evidence of the agreement the agents had entered into, while with it upon the note he had nothing to substantiate his claims. Farmer X bit, and deeply, too. He gave the agent the contract, and the agreement was written upon it, and signed by the agents. He signed a new, clean note, and the old one was destroyed. As affairs now are the note can be negotiated at any time without much trouble, and Farmer X and his contract cannot stay payment of it if demanded, as he has discovered to his sorrow.

* * *

For those suffering from weak lungs or a hacking cough, a few drops of tar taken on a lump of sugar will give relief; five or six drops, at most, should be enough for a grown person.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremly active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they will be contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the pecular and exquisite taste of a new laid egg will be destroyed.

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Warrensburgh, N. Y.
Enclosed find postal note for one-half dozen bottles of your Athlepheros. It is wonderful how it cures every case where I can persuade them to try. The sales are increasing. My sister-in-law was given up to die by the doctors; they sent for me; I took a bottle of Athlophoros and persuaded her to try it, the second dose gave relief. She had not lain in bed for two weeks; the next night she went to bed and slept all night; in one week she was up and at work around the house. Many thanks.
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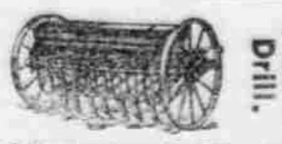

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### Strange Surgery.

Over a year and a half ago, says the Louisville *Courier Journal*, there was admitted to the male surgical ward a young man, Abraham Bradway, aged 22, and, to all outward appearances, of sound health. To the physician in charge he said he was a consumptive, having for many years, as he supposed, been a victim to the ravages of that disease. His physician, he alleged, had diagnosed his affliction as phthisis pulmonalis, and had treated him accordingly, but, dispite his efforts, no change in the symptons was noted.

In addition to this, the tibia of his right leg was found to be much decayed; so much, in fact, that the physicians at the hospital were at first disposed to look upon the entire lower part of the limb as dead bone, there being no flesh at all on that portion of his leg between the knee and ankle joints. This condition had existed, the young man said, for over four years, and all treatment he had received proved fruitless of any good results.

Shortly after Bradway's admission to the hospital he began to grow noticeably worse, and in a few weeks was so emaciated that his own friends failed to recognize him, and his life was despaired of. He had fallen in weight from 162 to ninety-one pounds, and had refused to eat anything, saying that the sight of food nauseated him.

From the then existing symptoms one of the physicians was led to believe that instead of the patient being a consumptive he was afflicted with empyema, or a formation of pus in one of the cavities of the body. Further investigation proved that he had been correct in his diagnosis, and preparations were at once begun to locate the formation.

By means of a probe it was found to be in the space between the serous membrane sac around one of the lungs and the lung itself. A tube was introduced through the cartilage between the seventh and eighth ribs and the sac punctured. For several days there was a steady flow of pus through the tube, and the patient professed to be growing better. It was not long, however, before the state of affairs was an exceedingly delicate and dangerous one, and owing to the complications existing it was impossible to use the probe and tube as before. The sac had refilled with the first forming pus, and as the space between the serous membrane and the lung was occupied, the heart of the young man was pushed out of position toward the right side of the body and the lung so greatly compressed as to entirely stop respiration. The situation was indeed alarming, and caused much excitement among the physicians, who had manifested much interest in the case.

As a *dernier ressort*, it was finally decided to reach the seat of the trouble by cutting through the side of the body.

The young man was informed of the intentions of the physicians, and readily gave his consent. He was placed under the influence of the most powerful anæsthetics, owing to his extremely weakened condition, and several inches of the seventh and eighth ribs cut away, leaving the terribly distended lungs in in full view.

No one of the internal organs was in its proper place. The heart was pushed full up to the right side of the body by the diseased lungs, and already showed traces of a similar affection. The lungs themselves had been swollen so that they occupied nearly the entire thorax, and in a few days respiration would have been totally suspended.

As soon as the young man was able to stand the operation, the pus sac was again punctured and the entire contents drained therefrom. Over a gallon of pus and bruised blood was drawn from his lungs and the sac thoroughly cleansed. The opening in his side was then covered with a silver plate, and the skin brought together over it. A very light diet was ordered, and for several weeks the patient hovered between life and death. At the end of a month, however, he began to improve, much to the satisfaction of the attending physician, and a few weeks ago was able to leave his bed. He now weighs 140 pounds, eats heartily, and is of great assistance around the wards. Amputation of his leg was found not necessary, and it began to grow better as the empyema disappeared.

* * *

The Chicago *Journal* says: I once saw a young soldier who belonged to a battery of artillery engaged in patching the holes in his guidon (a marker's flag) with a cloth from the lining of his uniform. When I asked him why he spent so much time to mend that old flag, his answer was, that as we are so far from the base of supplies he could not get a new one, and when the battery went into action with thirty-six horses and six guns, he always stuck the pike of the guidon into the ground where the battery was to form, and even if the man who rode the leading horse was killed or disabled, and the noise of the battle was so great the bugle call could not be heard, the horses would wheel around the flag and execute the manœver known as "by left into line," and bring the muzzles of the six guns on a line with the flag, and then as soon as the guns were unlimbered, he would again place it about 200 paces to the rear, and the horses would gallop to the rear again with the caissons and halt again on a line with it.

### Saving Vegetable Seeds.

If there are as many varieties of the same vegetable in a garden, it is impossible to save the seeds of some in an unmixed state. Sweet corn and all of the squash family, are quite sure to "mix." On the other hand, peas and beans rarely cross. If one saves seeds of any vegetables, let it be of the best. Instead of leaving the last peas on the vines for seed, set apart a portion of a row for seed, and let none be picked from it. By proper care, the quality of a vegetable may be improved. In saving lima beans, we have for several years selected only those with four beans in the pod; as a consequence the greater number of pods in the whole crop now have four beans. The selection of the first ripened and best formed tomatoes for seed will have a marked effect upon future crops, and this is the case with all other vegetables.

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| | No. 1. A. M. | No. 2. A. M. | No. 3. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson, | 9.00 | 11.10 | 5.25 |
| Luckett, | 9.07 | 11.20 | 5.34 |
| Munster, | 9.14 | 11.29 | 5.42 |
| Noel, | 9.19 | 11.35 | 5.48 |
| Kaylor, | 9.24 | 11.41 | 5.53 |
| Bradley, | 9.30 | 11.47 | 6.02 |
| Ebensburg, | 9.40 | 12.01 | 6.15 |

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

| | No. 1. A. M. | No. 2. A. M. | No. 3. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ebensburg, | 7.05 | 10.00 | 3.00 |
| Bradley, | 7.15 | 10.09 | 3.15 |
| Kaylor, | 7.21 | 10.15 | 3.21 |
| Noel, | 7.25 | 10.20 | 3.26 |
| Munster, | 7.30 | 10.25 | 3.31 |
| Luckett | 7.38 | 10.32 | 3.45 |
| Cresson, | 7.45 | 10.40 | 4.00 |

### Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

| | Mail A. M. | Exp. P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 9.10 | 5.20 |
| Wildwood | 9.28 | 5.33 |
| Dawson | 9.32 | [illegible] |
| Amsbry | 9.45 | [illegible] |
| Ashville, | 9.52 | [illegible] |
| Millside, | 10.00 | [illegible] |
| Dysarts | 10.06 | [illegible] |
| Condron, | 10.10 | [illegible] |
| Dean, | 10.16 | 6.09 |
| Frugality, | 10.27 | 6.17 |
| Shirley, | 10.33 | [illegible] |
| Fallen Timber, | 10.37 | [illegible] |
| Flynn City, | 10.49 | [illegible] |
| Coalport, | 11.01 | [illegible] |
| Rosebud, | 11.04 | [illegible] |
| Irvona, | 11.10 | [illegible] |

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

| | Mail P. M. | Exp. A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Irvona, | 2.30 | 7.00 |
| Rosebud, | 2.35 | 7.05 |
| Coalport, | 2.38 | 7.07 |
| Flyn City, | 2.48 | 7.16 |
| Fallen Timber, | 2.57 | [illegible] |
| Shirley, | 3.00 | 7.27 |
| Frugality, | 3.06 | 7.32 |
| Dean, | 3.15 | 7.41 |
| Condron, | 3.20 | 7.45 |
| Dysart, | 3.24 | 7.49 |
| Millside, | 3.28 | 7.52 |
| Ashville, | 3.35 | [illegible] |
| Amsbry, | 3.42 | 8.05 |
| Dawson, | 3.52 | [illegible] |
| Wildwood, | 3.55 | 8.17 |
| Cresson, | 4.10 | 8.30 |

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### THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Who makes the fire and sweeps the floor,
And when he thinks his labors oe'r
Is always sure to find there's more?
The Devil.

Who earns his bread by copious sweat,
And quickly finds to his regret
That he must stand if he would set?
The Devil.

Who learns the art of making pi,
And when the foreman isn't nigh
Just slings it in the creek hard by?
The devil.

Who scrubs the rollers, cleans the type,
And smokes a most infernal pipe
That's fifty years been getting ripe?
The Devil.

Who, smeared from head to feet with soil,
Is interrupted mid his toil
And sent to borrow "galley oil?"
The Devil.

Who learns, at length, 'tis best to quell
The passions that within him swell
When all the tpyos tease like h—l.
The Devil.

### How and When to Plant Seeds.

The first important step taken toward the cultivation of a crop is the obtaining of good seed. Next come considerations of soil and depth of planting. The temperature and moisture of the ground have more to do with the successes and failures yearly recorded than is generally acted upon. Wheat and barley, for instance, while they struggle through the ground at the extreme temperatures of 41 degrees and 100 degrees, germinate most rapidly, other conditions being equal, at 84 degrees.—Corn does best at say 90 degrees, though it will germinate at from 50 to 115 degrees. The squash bean and pea all germinate quickly at about the same temperature as that given for corn. Clover seed often fails because sown at a time of insufficient moisture, while millet, for instance, under similar conditions of dryness will secure a good catch.

Every one who plants at all understands that the size of the seed has much to do with the depth of covering required, and farmers with one accord plant corn deeper than the small grains, and the small grains deeper than the grasses, but all farmers do not vary these respective depths to suit the different soils into which the seeds are placed, and yet it requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which lies close to the seed admits of slighter covering than a shifting, sandy one. Many interesting experiments have been made from time to time in testing the germinating powers of seed under different depths of covering. In a table prepared by Professor Petri, showing the germination of wheat at certain depths in the ground, it appears that about three-fourths of the seeds planted will come up at a depth of three inches and nearly all at from one to two inches.

These and similar facts point to the importance of every planter's acquainting himself with the requirements of of the seeds to be planted, and regulating time and depth of sowing to suit the same. They also explain many failures which have been laid to the quality of the seed; but this should not lessen the zeal of farmers in their endeavors for a good, pure article.

### A Knife Whittles Steel.

Two Kentuckians—one of them a blacksmith—recently called at the navy department in Washington and announced that they had discovered a process of treating steel which would practically revolutionize the art of steel tool-making. They did not divulge the nature of the invention further than to intimate that it related to the chemical bath in which the tool is immersed in the tempering process. The callers asserted that by their method of treatment the commonest grades of metal can be so tempered in the matter of hardness and toughness as to fully equal the best grades of tool steel. An ordinary pair of cheap cast-steel scissors could be treated without disconnecting the blades so as to cut and hold an edge as well as the best English tool-steel shears. An experiment was made on the blade of Secretary Whitney's pocket-knife, with the result that it was possible to whittle an ordinary steel key without apparent injury to the blade. Moreover, the result of the treatment are asserted to be so under control that it is possible to temper steel to any degree of hardness or toughness required. After consideration with the chief of the bureau of ordnance the secretary decided to permit the process to be tested experimentally at the Washington navy yard, and the experiments have already been begun.

### Gardening Under Difficulties.

The Chinese are a very industrious people, and nothing is allowed to go to waste that can possibly be utilized. As the Empire of China is the largest on the globe, and contains nearly half of the entire number of the human race, the necessity of economy is very apparent. They not only cultivate the land, but all of the lakes ponds and marshes are gardens in which aquatic plants, suitable for food, are largely raised. Among these the water chestnut is pre-eminent, and is said to be of a very palatable and wholesome nature. In a narrative of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, it is related that his lordship's attendants, in passing through a part of that Empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a precipice, and on examination, they found he had a rope fastened around his waist, which was secured at the top of the mountain, and by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice where a few yards of available ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables and his corn. The whole of the cultivated spots, which were at some distance from each other, appeared to be not more than half an acre, and near the bottom of the precipice, on a hillock, he had a little hut, where he supported a wife and several children in this hazardous manner.

* * *

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soap suds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.